

AMERICAN SPEECH

VOLUME XX DECEMBER, 1945 NUMBER 4

'American Speech,' 1925-1945: The Founders Look Back	241
Older German Loan-Words in American English LEO L. ROCKWELL	247
Army Language MORROE BERGER	258
Notes on <i>DAE</i> : I. Words of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods SIR ST VINCENT TROUBRIDGE	265
Notes on 'Gaspergou' WILLIAM A. READ	277
Phonetic Transcription	281
Editorials and Reviews	285
Harold W. Bentley, <i>Names on the Land</i> by George R. Stewart; Raven I. McDavid, Jr., <i>Western Words</i> by Ramon F. Adams; A. A. Roback, On the 'Dictionary of International Slurs.'	
Bibliography	293
Among the New Words	299
Miscellany	304
Index	311

Editor, WILLIAM CABELL GREET, *Barnard College*

Managing Editor, ELLIOTT V. K. DOBBIE

Associate Editor, JANE DORSEY ZIMMERMAN

Editorial Associates

LOUISE POUND, HARRY MORGAN AYRES, HOWARD J. SAVAGE
HAROLD W. BENTLEY, ALLEN WALKER READ

ADVISORY BOARD

1944-1945

MARGARET SCHLAUCH, <i>New York Univ.</i>	R-M. S. HEFFNER, <i>Univ. of Wisconsin</i>
E. E. ERICSON, <i>Univ. of No. Car.</i>	JAMES B. MCMILLAN, <i>Univ. of Alabama</i>
JOSEPH M. CARRIÈRE, <i>Univ. of Virginia</i>	S. I. HAYAKAWA, <i>Illinois Inst. of Technology</i>

1945-1946

HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, <i>Harvard Univ.</i>	ELIZABETH G. SCANLAN, <i>Queens College</i>
RALPH W. WEIMAN, <i>New York City</i>	LENNOX GREY, <i>Teachers College</i>
HENRY LEE SMITH, <i>Major, Army Service Forces</i>	J. WILLIAM FREY, <i>Franklin and Marshall College</i>

CONTRIBUTORS' COLUMN FOR DECEMBER, 1945

¶ Some time ago our old friend Professor Atcheson L. Hench suggested that we celebrate the close of *American Speech's* twentieth year by collecting and printing the reminiscences of the four revered founders, H. L. MENCKEN, LOUISE POUND, KEMP MALONE, and ARTHUR G. KENNEDY. Professor Hench's proposal seemed good to us; the founders were agreeable; and we present the results in this issue. ¶ LEO L. ROCKWELL, who writes on older German loan-words in American English, is Director of the School of Languages and Literatures at Colgate University. At present he is serving as Visiting Professor of English at the National University of Chile. ¶ MORROE BERGER, who hopes to return to his graduate studies at Columbia this coming February, has had ample opportunity to acquaint himself with army language. Inducted into the Army in 1941, he has served in the Infantry, the Military Intelligence Service, and the Air Corps. He has written on political subjects and on the Army for *Common Sense*, *The New Leader*, and *Voice of India*. ¶ We are happy to welcome to *American Speech* another overseas contributor, SIR ST VINCENT TROUBRIDGE. In addition to his notes on American and English of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, which we print in this issue, we have in our files several other articles by him, which we plan to publish as soon as circumstances permit. ¶ WILLIAM A. READ, now retired from the headship of the English department at Louisiana State University, is the author of *Louisiana-French* (1931) and of a number of monographs on Indian place-names in the Gulf states.

American Speech is published four times a year (No. 1, Feb.—No. 2, Apr.—No. 3, Oct.—No. 4, Dec.) by Columbia University Press: Single copies, \$1.00 (foreign, \$1.10)—\$4.00 a year (foreign, including Canada, \$4.30). Subscribers should notify the Publisher of change of address at least three weeks before publication of issue with which change is to take effect.

Manuscript, editorial communications, and books for review should be addressed to The Editor of *American Speech*, Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. Subscriptions and business correspondence should be addressed to *American Speech*, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, or 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.

Entered as second class matter March 26, 1938, at the post office at Menasha, Wis., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1946 by Columbia University Press.

AMERICAN SPEECH

VOLUME XX

DECEMBER, 1945

NUMBER 4

'AMERICAN SPEECH,' 1925-1945 THE FOUNDERS LOOK BACK

H. L. MENCKEN

The record informs me that I was the pa of *American Speech*—a fact that somewhat surprises me, for I have a poor memory and I am not normally given to good works. But there, in my letter file, is a letter from Dr. Louise Pound, dated October 5, 1924, saying 'An American language journal? Do you really think that you could arrange for its publication?' And there, under date of October 11 of the same year, is another from the late Dr. Raymond Pearl: 'I will get in touch with Thomas about the journal of philology proposition. I see no reason whatever why they should not be interested in it, and believe they will be.' And there, under date of November 20, is a third from Dr. Kemp Malone: 'The more I meditate upon your idea of a journal of American English, the more I like said idea.'

Thomas, now a publisher of scientific books on his own account, was then the editorial head of the Williams and Wilkins Company of Baltimore, publishers of a long string of learned journals. Pearl was professor of biology at the Johns Hopkins, and an intimate friend of mine. He was already making plans with Thomas for the launching of the *Quarterly Review of Biology*, in January, 1926, hence his appearance as *Schadchen*. Malone had just come to the Johns Hopkins from Minnesota, and had shown, unofficially, a very friendly and generous interest in my own amateur studies. Dr. Pound needs no gloss or bush. It was her work, more than that of any other philologist, that had set the investigation of American English on its legs, and all my own writings on the subject since 1910 have leaned heavily upon it.

Pearl did not pretend to be a philologist, but his interest in the habits of mankind was as wide as his knowledge of them was deep, and so his help was ready and enthusiastic. He soon had Thomas making definite plans for the venture, and on January 2, 1925, he and I met Dr. Pound at dinner in Baltimore and discussed them in detail. Dr. Pound was willing to undertake the editorship, but shrank from doing it alone.

Malone as her associate was an obvious choice, for his equipment was immense and he was on the ground. Present-day American, to be sure, was not his specialty, but he was willing to lend a hand, and Dr. Pound, Pearl and I were delighted. Dr. Arthur G. Kennedy, of Leland Stanford, was added at Dr. Pound's suggestion. At that time I knew of him only vaguely, for his magnificent *Bibliography of Writings on the English Language* had not yet appeared.

Thus the staff was gathered, and *American Speech* was launched. When the first issue came out I was so charmed by it that I gave it a florid welcome in the *American Mercury* for December, 1925. With one change of chief editor and two of publisher it has flourished ever since. Dr. Pound's name still appears among those of its editorial associates, and Malone has been its invaluable friend throughout its twenty-one years. Pearl, alas, died in 1940. He was a grand fellow, and knew more about more different things than any other man I have ever encountered.

LOUISE POUND

As I look back on my undertaking, from somewhat remote Nebraska, the editorship of a new monthly on a new subject, it seems venturesome indeed. There was no large organization behind it, ensuring a good list of subscriptions, and there was no certain body of contributors. Those interested in American English from the research or investigational angle were few. It must have been the realization that I had colleagues such as Professors Malone and Kennedy, and that we could count on the paternal interest of H. L. Mencken, that gave me confidence. A publication of the type we planned seemed timely and it might maintain itself, we thought, if not so academic as to attract only the austere scholars as contributors and subscribers. In the linguistic field, the colloquial and the sub-standard have place as well as the standard, and valuable contributions may come from outside colleges and universities. The logical thing in that day would have been, no doubt, the establishment of a *streng wissenschaftliches* quarterly under the auspices of some institution of learning; but this was unlikely then. When we launched it, it was difficult, for a time, to persuade the public that our new magazine was not to be another dealing with 'Better English' or 'Correct English' or what used to be called 'Elocution,' but was to be philological.

For the two years that *American Speech* was a monthly it was a pretty precarious matter to obtain enough articles for it. Leading linguistic scholars were too busy to write for it, or to write continuously for it, and gifted popular authors offering to contribute articles wanted remunera-

tion. I used to spend every spare five minutes trying to think up suitable subjects and suitable persons to handle them. Sometimes my far-flung urgings brought returns; but instead of being safely stocked up for months in advance, the periodical had, as it were, a hand-to-mouth existence. Yet when the situation seemed desperate, the next mail usually brought something good. At other times Dr. Malone turned out filler articles on short notice, or my colleague Mamie Meredith, always interested in American English, would exhume something of value or supply available miscellany herself. Other Nebraska colleagues who sometimes gave help were L. C. Wimberly and Melvin Van den Bark. Many of the contributors to early volumes who were rounded up or who volunteered interesting matter, for instance A. L. Hench, Harold Wentworth, S. T. Byington, W. L. Werner, still maintain their interest. Usually these sent in short matter. Longer articles were sometimes contributed by such scholars as G. H. McKnight, J. B. Dudek, Stanley Williams, R. E. Spiller, Urban T. Holmes, Vance Randolph, Klara Collitz. Meantime (while I am offering my *apologia* as pioneer editor) I was teaching five university courses, sometimes to between three hundred and fifty and four hundred students, each likely to wish something of me, and I had only an undergraduate student at thirty cents an hour as my typist. It was a welcome change when after two years the monthly became a bi-monthly, running through the summer as well as through the school year.

In 1930 H. E. Buchholz of the printing house of Warwick and York took over the publication. I liked the more dignified format he gave it, and I liked his brand of advertising. As is well known, philological or academic publications are no money makers and *American Speech* was not an exception. It did, however, always have more subscribers than other journals of similar character, or the run of institutional quarterlies. When Warwick and York wished to relinquish it, I looked up four ways of handing it on, and it went, I think, to the right place, the Columbia University Press, this time as a quarterly. G. P. Krapp had written his two-volume work on the English language in America at Columbia, and on its staff were H. M. Ayres, Cabell Greet, G. H. Hibbitt, Harold Bentley, Jane Dorsey Zimmerman, and later Elliott V. K. Dobbie, each interested in phases of our national speech. All in all, my experience at editing *American Speech* brought me many pleasant contacts and, as an outcome, its survival under right conditions. Though I had too little time to give it and made mistakes which my amiable colleagues tolerated, I weathered my pioneer responsibilities and enjoyed them. I prefer, however, the connection with the periodical that I now have.

KEMP MALONE

American Speech started life as a monthly; the first number came out in October, 1925. The idea was H. L. Mencken's. Through his friend Raymond Pearl he found a publisher, and by his own efforts he landed two editors, Louise Pound and me. We were lucky enough to get Arthur G. Kennedy to come in with us as bibliographical editor. An announcement in the first number reads as follows:

American Speech is interested in material dealing with current usages, speech in the schools, phenomena of vocabulary, pronunciation, lore of place-names, studies in style, studies in local dialect, discussion of slang, special scientific and other nomenclatures, and non-English languages in North America.

Articles for publication and communications for the Editors may be sent to Louise Pound, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., or Kemp Malone, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Books for review and Bibliographical notes should be sent to Arthur G. Kennedy, Stanford University, Calif.

Kennedy's part in the business is clear from this statement, but there is no indication of the division of labor between Miss Pound and me. In fact, we both read all the articles submitted for publication, and we both, if need be, kept the hopper full with writings of our own. But Miss Pound, as senior editor, had the special task of soliciting contributions, while I, as managing editor, undertook to see each number through the press.

My particular duties brought me every few days to the Waverly Press, the manufacturing half of our publishers, The Williams and Wilkins Co. of Baltimore. I did business chiefly with William M. Passano, the manager of the Press. He had much to do with the look of the early volumes: choice of font, two-column page, etc. Ours was the first publication of the company to make use of phonetic type, and we soon had the printers so well broken in that they were able to handle the publications of the Linguistic Society of America too. The transcriptions in our earliest numbers, though, make it clear that the printers still had something to learn about phonetic characters.

Our publishers thought the new journal would have a popular as well as a learned circulation, and their eagerness to build up a lay following had its influence on editorial policy. The early volumes of *American Speech* include not a few papers of little or no scientific value. Even verse got in, though only as a way of filling blank spaces at the end of articles. We tried hard to make the magazine interesting to the general public. But the professors and the university libraries were always the backbone of our subscription list, and it soon became evident that our wares

would have little sale in any other than the academic market. With Vol. III we began to come out every two months to save expense, but even so the publishers lost money. In 1930 they gave up. Thanks to Mencken, another Baltimore publisher took us over: H. E. Buchholz, the owner of the Warwick and York Co. He published Volumes VI and VII. But he too lost money on the journal, and since 1933 it has been published as a quarterly by the Columbia University Press, under the able editorship of Cabell Greet.

We old editors did not lose interest in *American Speech*, of course, when the new man took over. We have worked with him in various ways to the present moment, and we expect to keep this up indefinitely. The journal that we launched in 1925 is now about to come of age. May its maturity be long and prosperous!

ARTHUR G. KENNEDY

A bibliographer is bound to develop into a historian of his subject if he keeps at it long enough, and after twenty years of intense interest in the English language in America I find that I am inclined to look back over the two decades of *American Speech* and insist that the journal has played so important a part in the study of American English that it may be credited, along with Mr. Mencken's classic book and a few others that might be named, with establishing a new era in American linguistic studies.

But perhaps I had better go back and start at the beginning. When Doctor Louise Pound invited me to join her in the editing of the new journal, in December of 1924, I felt that it was too great an honor and opportunity to be lightly brushed aside. In the first place, I had received from Doctor Pound, as a graduate student in English at the University of Nebraska, an inspiration and a training in English philological study which I have treasured in the years since I studied with her, as many others have done also, I am sure. In the second place, Mr. Mencken had not long before published his linguistic Declaration of Independence entitled *The American Language* (1919), which has grown and prospered with each new edition. And in the third place, I was about to publish my large *Bibliography*, recording as far as I was able all writings on the English language to the year 1922, and I realized that this new journal would be a splendid medium for the publication of such bibliographical matter as would supplement my own collection. I am sure that I had no adequate appreciation at that time of the scope of Doctor Pound's influence in American language studies, or that we were entering into so

marked an era in the relations of British and American English, or that there would be during the next twenty years such a deluge of bibliographical matter for my personal collection.

Now, after just a little more than two decades, it is possible to see clearly that we have come a long way in the field of American language study. Only a few days ago a librarian friend consulted me as to the advisability of giving up the old catalog heading 'Americanisms' in favor of some title that would recognize the greater dignity of our more recent works on the subject of the English language in America. To the thoughtful cataloguer it did not seem right to list the recently completed *Dictionary of American English* as 'Americanisms,' since even the most ambitious of the publications before 1919 were devoted largely to listing the queer and semi-barbarous expressions indulged in by the people of the United States. So a new era was recognized, 'American English' is now the preferred title in the library catalog, and the entries later than 1919 are impressive both as to the number and the importance of the works listed.

Indeed, so numerous are the titles that will claim a place in any extension of my *Bibliography of Writings on the English Language* under the head of 'American English' that I now marvel at my own temerity in the spring of 1925 when I undertook to list issue by issue all the writings falling within the scope of *American Speech*. And the titles of articles published in that journal and worthy of a place in such a supplementary bibliography would certainly be well up in the hundreds. In my card catalog of bibliographies the entries after Mencken's *American Language* (1919) take more space than those from 1780 to 1918; and that leaves out of consideration the growth of interest in American literature and American culture in general. Much has been done in twenty years.

OLDER GERMAN LOAN-WORDS IN AMERICAN ENGLISH

LEO L. ROCKWELL

Colgate University

THE IMPORTANCE of loan-words as marks of the extent and nature of the cultural influence of one linguistic community on another is widely recognized. Otto Jespersen, stating that loan-words 'might . . . be termed some of the milestones of general history, because they show us the course of civilization,'¹ illustrated his dictum by hundreds of examples of borrowings in older English from the Scandinavians, from the French, and from Latin and Greek. Walter Kaulfers, writing that 'Scarcely a better index of the basic influence of foreign cultures can be found than the kind and number of words which find their way into everyday speech,'² supported his thesis by listing hundreds of French words which are familiar to speakers of present-day American English.

Similar examples of the impact of German culture on the English-speaking world are numerous, and the fields in which borrowing has taken place are fairly well known. Mary S. Serjeantson has collected and discussed the older loan-words;³ she has arranged them chronologically and topically from the unique (and doubtful) Old English loan⁴ from High German down through the nineteenth century. Charles T. Carr,⁵ relying mainly on the Oxford Dictionary for his material, has by including loan-translations brought in a much larger body of material, which he has arranged by centuries, half-centuries, and decades⁶ and classified according to the field of knowledge to which they belong. His study records 820 words, of which he estimates that not more than 200 are 'in ordinary English' (p. 88).

Edward Taube has supplemented Carr's study by his article 'German Influence on the English Vocabulary in the Nineteenth Century.'⁷ Taube makes no separation into British and American English, although a few of his examples would seem to be in use chiefly on this side of the Atlantic.

1. *Growth and Structure of the English Language* (N.Y., 1923), p. 29.

2. *The French Review*, 14: 295 (February 1941).

3. *A History of Foreign Words in English* (London, 1935), ch. VI, p. 179.

4. OE *Creacas* may be of High German origin.

5. *The German Influence on the English Vocabulary* (S.P.E. Tract No. 42, Oxford, 1934).

6. Sixteenth and seventeenth by centuries; eighteenth in two parts, 1701 to 1750 and 1751 to 1800; nineteenth by decades, 1801-1810, etc.

7. *Journ. of Eng. and Germ. Philology*, 39: 486-493 (Oct. 1940).

All these studies deal with the English-speaking community as a whole, and principally with the literary and scientific vocabulary. With rare exceptions the words treated came into English from the printed page.

In Anglo-America there has been, in addition to this influence of books and periodicals, the influence of spoken German on the lips of millions of Europeans of German speech who have chosen to become Americans, and of their descendants born in North America. Surprise has sometimes been expressed that despite the great numbers of Americans whose mother-tongue is German little influence has been exerted on American English by their native language. A typical expression is that of Sylva Clapin in his *New Dictionary of Americanisms*, published about 1902: 'Strange to say, the Germans have not enriched the American language by a dozen important words, although their element is one of the most important in the States. The Germans have, no doubt, powerfully affected the national mind in all that pertains to the realm of thought, but the marks are not visible.'⁸ Clapin in the next sentences gives what is certainly a partial explanation of his assertion, i.e., that the Germans have shown more readiness than other groups to adapt themselves to their new home.⁹ But it seems clear now that his 'dozen important words' represented a distinct underestimate of the facts. The careful study of the German element in American English, which had not begun at that time, has uncovered a considerable and important body of loans and loan-translations.

The first century devoted to the study of Americanisms, dating from Pickering's pioneer collection in 1816, showed very little consciousness of the borrowings from German. Pickering,¹⁰ Bartlett,¹¹ Schele de Vere,¹² Clapin, even Thornton¹³ yield a scanty harvest of words recognized as of German origin. Maitland in 1891, including in his collection of 'slang'¹⁴ a great many terms which we should now class as general colloquial or regional, includes a considerable number of Americanisms,

8. *A New Dictionary of Americanisms* (New York, n.d. [1902?]), p. x. This book includes, p. 430, a list of twenty-three words 'contributed by the Germans.'

9. Others have observed this adaptability, e.g., Francis Lieber.

10. John Pickering, *A Vocabulary . . . of Words and Phrases . . . Supposed to Be Peculiar to the United States of America* (Boston, 1816).

11. J. R. Bartlett, *Dictionary of Americanisms* (Boston, 1848, 2d ed., 1859).

12. M. Schele de Vere, *Americanisms* (New York, 1872).

13. R. H. Thornton, *An American Glossary* (Philadelphia, 1912). This extensive and carefully compiled collection of words illustrated by dated quotations is in the main an excellent work.

14. *American Slang Dictionary* (Chicago, 1891). This book covers the whole range of English, but assigns its entries, not always correctly, to English, Scotch, Irish, American, Gipsy origins.

but is deaf and blind to German loans. Other books dealing with the English vocabulary are of little help. Bartlett mentions the Pennsylvania German dialect, which he says 'will doubtless exist for centuries' and, when it does give way to English, 'will leave behind it an almost imperishable dialect,'¹⁵ but he gives few examples. Fowler, in the first modern American grammar,¹⁶ follows Bartlett. So-called 'provincialisms' bothered some of the grammarians a good deal, but they were unable to distinguish true regionalisms from general colloquialisms, and listed indiscriminately mispronunciations, sub-standard grammatical expressions, and local vocabulary. Samuel Kirkham, for instance, one of the most popular of the school grammarians, lists nearly a column of Pennsylvania 'provincialisms,'¹⁷ a few of which he designates as Irish, including among these the only true Germanism in the list, the word *plunder* in the sense of 'personal belongings.'

H. L. Mencken seems to have been the first to approach the subject with any considerable knowledge both of German and of modern American usage. He has gathered a considerable number of examples from many sources,¹⁸ and his comment is intelligent, but not always exact. He offers some interesting conjectures on various terms, and includes some consideration of loan-translations. He first recognized the contribution to our modern megalopolitan jargon of Yiddish terms. His book seems to have stimulated a more careful study of the German element.

The late George Philip Krapp, much as he did for the study of American English generally,¹⁹ did not add to our knowledge of the German element. It remained for Ruth M. Stone, in her Marburg doctoral dissertation,²⁰ to make the first careful examination of the literary and colloquial borrowings. In her book she comments at length on some eighty words and phrases in American English to which a German origin has been attributed. Her criticisms are in the main sound. The inclusion of loan-translations in her study allows her to make some interesting conjectures, e.g., her suggestion that possibly the term *back lands*, first found in the writings of William Penn and the first of a number of typically American *back-compounds*, may be a translation of German

15. Edition of 1859, p. xix.

16. Wm. C. Fowler, *The English Language* (New York, 1850).

17. *English Grammar* (52nd edition, Rochester, 1841).

18. *The American Language* (New York, 1919), most accessible in the expanded and improved fourth edition, esp. pp. 112, 154ff.

19. *The English Language in America* (New York, 1925). His brief comment on the German element in American English is to be found in vol. 1, p. 157.

20. *Studien ueber den deutschen Einfluss auf das amerikanische Englisch* (Marburg, 1934).

hinterland, which Penn probably came to know in the Rhineland. With her work the careful critical study of German influence on the current American English vocabulary may be said to have begun.

The intervening decade has seen a number of published collections and comments. The Pennsylvania German area has come in for new attention. George Struble's study of actual current colloquial terms in the vicinity of Annville, Pennsylvania,²¹ is an example of the kind of study of which we need many. Eugene R. Page²² and W. L. Werner²³ have also contributed in this field. Albert Buffington's collection of compounds with German and English elements²⁴ shows what German elements are apt to enter into these hybrids.

Recent borrowings from Germany have also been studied. My Colgate colleague Karl Koenig has made a collection of borrowings during the 1930's which shows clearly the extent and range of recent German loans.²⁵ Harold Carlson has also published on this group.²⁶ Of course the words in these collections are not exclusively American.

Two recent publications are from the point of view of German loan-words disappointing. The Chicago *Dictionary of American English* has imposed limitations on its materials which exclude all but a few terms of the type we are interested in; Harold Wentworth's *American Dialect Dictionary*²⁷ includes apparently only words already available elsewhere, above all in *Dialect Notes* and *American Speech*.

The *Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada*, when completed, ought to add materially to our knowledge of regionalisms; the part thus far published, dealing with New England, has very few vocabulary items which are clearly of German origin. One interesting term is the loan-translation *rain-worm*, used in settlements of German origin for the *angledog* (perhaps better known to the bookish as the *earthworm*). The collections, not yet published, made by the late Guy S. Lowman in Pennsylvania and the South Atlantic states ought to increase our knowledge materially when that section of the *Atlas* appears.²⁸

Instances of these regional uses may be picked up by ones and twos

21. 'The English of the Pennsylvania Germans,' *Am. Sp.*, 10: 161ff. (Oct. 1935).

22. 'English in the Pennsylvania German Area,' *Am. Sp.*, 12: 203ff. (Oct. 1937).

23. 'Pennsylvania German English,' *Am. Sp.*, 12: 323-324 (Dec. 1937).

24. 'English Loan Words in Pennsylvania German,' in *Studies in Honor of John Albrecht Walz* (1941), pp. 66ff.

25. 'German Loan Words in America 1930-1940,' *German Quarterly*, May 1943, pp. 163ff.; 'Borrowing from the German 1930-1941,' *Modern Language Journal*, 27: 486ff. (Nov. 1943).

26. *Am. Sp.*, 12: 232-233 (Oct. 1937); 15: 205-208 (Apr. 1940).

27. New York, 1944.

28. Brief reports by Lowman on his activities are found in the *Yearbook of the American Philosophical Society*, 1939, pp. 258-9; 1940, pp. 211f.

from many sources. *Regenwurm* or its translation *rainworm*, *smearcase*, *hand cheese*, and *schränk* are reported by Frederic Cassidy²⁹ from Wisconsin; M. B. Emeneau³⁰ finds *Fasnachtday*, *fress*, *hex*, and a number of others in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. Such personal studies should be multiplied in order to determine the range of some of the commoner loan-words; even the *Linguistic Atlas*, when it is completed, will probably not catch all of these. For example, we need more about local usage in such areas as the Kitchener district in Ontario, the urban German centres like Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and rural sections where the everyday terms are apt to have come in.

My own collections, extending over a period of several years, rest on the observations made during a long period of residence in the borderland of Pennsylvania German, supplemented by reading in a wide variety of American writing, ranging from the early travel letters and journals of the first Americans to report on Germany, as well as the English writings of earlier German-Americans like Follen and Lieber, and of travelers in the United States. I have examined a large amount of other materials, ranging from county histories, folk-lore collections, and etymological dictionaries to fiction which purports to represent dialect speakers. An occasional modern article or radio broadcast has also been helpful.

Reading in such sources as these has enabled me to assemble a large collection of words, now fairly well divided into rejects, doubtful instances, and established forms. For instance, one reject is the word *stand-point*, long held up to scorn by purists as an example of German-American barbarism, but clearly shown by the *Oxford Dictionary* to be a British loan-translation. A doubtful instance is the word *hopefully*, in the sense of *hoffentlich*, occurring sporadically; well established is *pon-haus*, which Farmer in 1889 designated a Negro term for the *Leverworscht* of the Pennsylvania Dutch!

In collecting loan-words one is soon confronted with the question: 'What and when is a loan-word?' The answer is not easy. The 'double bar sinister,' as Arthur G. Kennedy has called it, of the dictionary makers indicates that a word has some foreign flavor. But there are varying degrees of foreignness, passed through before a term becomes a gift-word, as the late Janet R. Aiken suggested we designate one which has become a permanent part of the English vocabulary.

The *Oxford Dictionary's* classification into 'casuals,' 'aliens,' 'denizens,' and 'naturals' seems to me sound, but not entirely adequate for an understanding of the situation in American English. In its place I should like

29. 'Some New England Words in Wisconsin,' *Language*, 17: 324ff. (1941).

30. 'Dialect of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia,' *Language*, 11: 140ff. (1935).

to suggest a nomenclature transferred from present-day American practice in designating human beings of foreign origin. Although the analogy is not perfect, it seems useful to indicate the degree of assimilation into American culture which each individual word has undergone.

I suggest that we make a five-fold division of specifically American borrowings; that we designate as 'tourists' recognizably temporary guests, corresponding closely to the Oxford group of 'casuals'; as 'visitors,' those whose stay is indeterminate, with the possibility of being prolonged indefinitely, but in all probability temporary; as 'resident aliens,' those which seem likely to remain with us, although they show no signs of being incorporated into the body linguistic of American English (these 'visitors' and 'resident aliens' correspond closely to the Oxford group of 'aliens'); as 'naturalized citizens,' words which have taken on citizenship although still recognizably not fully assimilated; and as 'nationals,' terms so thoroughly Americanized that they seem to belong to the native stock. One could perhaps make an even finer classification, following the rule of a Dutch inn in Central Pennsylvania, which introduces a list of Pennsylvania regionalisms with the note: 'If you use all the expressions in the following list, you are DUTCH AS SAUER-KRAUT. If you use ten of them, you are DUTCH AS PAUNHAUS. If you use five, you are DUTCH AS APPLEBUTTER.' But I am not sure that the test-words would stand critical scrutiny. Probably *paunhaus* and *sauer-kraut* should come in reverse order, and it is difficult to establish *applebutter* as a proved contribution from German, although the evidence all points that way. But the validity of the five-fold grouping seems clear, as examples will show. We should perhaps even add a class of 'hyphenates,' beginning with the hybrid *Fensbesichtigers*, used in Pennsylvania as early as 1689,³¹ and extending through the German-Americanisms of A. W. Meyer³² to the present-day examples collected by Albert H. Buffington.³³

In the class of tourists should certainly come apparent nonce-words, which appear only once in the present records, but which conceivably have been used more frequently than our present collections show. Such words are illustrated by the Silesian term *baude*, which occurs a number of times in John Quincy Adams' *Journey to Silesia* (1804); *Hof-spiel* in a letter written by George Ticknor in 1836; *Windbeutel* in George Calvert's *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe* (1846). The probability is that

31. W. I. Hull, *William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Migration to Pennsylvania* (1935).

32. 'Some German-Americanisms from the Middle West,' *Am. Sp.*, 2: 134 (Dec. 1926). Examples of such words are *bricksteine*, *büchershelf*.

33. *Op. cit.*, pp. 70ff.; e.g., *Kornershtae* (cornerstone), *Bockabuch* (pocketbook).

these terms, used in situations which are not likely to recur, have returned to their native idiom to remain there.

A term such as *Schneider* has a dual personality; in the sense of 'tailor,' it rarely appears (for instance in Mrs. Kirkland's *Western Clearings* [1845]), although its homophone in the game of skat seems to be well established in such American communities as still affect that game. The first sense would seem to be a tourist, the second a resident alien.

A number of loan-translations probably belong to the tourist class. *Fast land* as a translation of *Festland*, listed in the supplement to Thornton's *Glossary*, was certainly a transient. The term *hearer*, employed by Francis Lieber in 1834 as a translation of the university term *Hörer*, has yielded to *auditor* in general use, and falls into the tourist pigeon-hole.

Many terms like this, used by a single author or appearing sporadically for a short period, would seem to be well designated by the term 'tourist,' with its strong suggestion of impermanence.

The group of visitors should include those words which are used over a considerable period, but only those terms which seem likely to pass out of use except historically. There have been in the past many such terms. *Neuländer* and its translation *newlander* were once familiar words in the middle colonies, although ignored by the *DAE*. *Saltzburgher* as a designation of the German colonists in Georgia has become historical. *Jäger* in the specialized sense of the German mercenaries of the Revolution belongs to this class. Its Anglicized cousin, *Hessian*, has replaced it.

When does a visitor become a resident alien? With words, as with people, this is difficult to determine. Inclusion in a general dictionary, usually with the 'double bar sinister,' is a fairly safe, even if not always accurate, indication of a resident alien. Visitors do not usually stay long enough to get into the dictionaries.

Resident aliens almost always show their exotic origin in their form. The old-stock American will recognize something strange in *Kaffee-klatsch*, *Liederkrantz*, *Turnverein*, even though they may be applied to things which are in his daily experience as an American. If he comes from a district in which they are not familiar, he may not even know them. An *Apfelstrudel* or a *Männerchor* may be to some Americans of urban residence so much a part of the regional vocabulary that they create no feeling of strangeness, but probably to the United States in general these still seem foreign.

In academic jargon, and probably in other technical terminologies, in which German loans are apt to be numerous, the distinction between resident aliens, naturalized citizens, and old native stock may be fairly

clear. Terms which apply to German conditions will be regarded as aliens. For example, the terms *Schläger*, *privatdozent*, *kneip*, and many others, which have for a hundred years been employed in the talk and writing of the thousands of German-trained American scholars, but which refer to German universities, will seem of a different sort from *seminar*, *semester*, or *Doctor of Philosophy*, which refer to familiar matters in American academic life. Many will not suspect a foreign origin for *academic freedom*. Even if we use the term *Lehr- und Lernfreiheit*, or even *akademische Freiheit*, the connection may not be clear.

The process of naturalization for a human alien takes time. So it is with a word. There are various stages in the process of adoption. Sometimes too the citizenship of a word is challenged. The term *kindergarten* is so thoroughly a part of our American life that it would seem impossible to deny its Americanism, yet not long since a zealous radio commentator started a movement to have it ejected as an undesirable alien. Not until a word has become thoroughly Americanized in form is it quite safe from political persecution. It was only when the twins *wiener* and *frankfurter* had thoroughly Englished their name, passing through the intermediate stage of being the *dachshund* of the 'hot dachshund sandwiches' sold to Polo Grounds bleachers, and emerging as the fully Americanized *hot dog*, that they were quite beyond suspicion, although they are fairly safe under the aliases of *wienie* and *hot frank*.

But scores of Germanisms have become old-stock American by translating their names, just as has happened to their human analogues. Early German immigrants like *noodle*, *ouch*, *cook-book*, *hurrah* go about their business undisturbed by the FBI. Many others have not even changed their names. In their own home district the regionalisms *ponhaus*, *snits*, *sots*, *fasnacht*, *Belschnickel*, and a host of others are accepted by the natives of Southern Pennsylvania quite as naively as quaint New England provincialisms are accepted in their own habitat. A good housewife of York, Pennsylvania, in an interview with a radio commentator, replied to his question, 'But just what are snits?' with a laugh and the answer, 'Why, everybody knows what snits is.'

In reality we are just at the beginning of our study of the influence of the German vocabulary on American English. The almost total ignorance of German among the early students of our idiom has put us under a great handicap. But the collections and comments of the past twenty-five years have given us a good start. We need a great deal of study of individual words. We need more studies of current usage in particular regions, like Struble's study of the vicinity of Annville, Pa. We need studies of the history of the adoption of individual words, like the word *cranberry*, first

cited in 1647, perhaps the first loan-word in American English. We need a study of academic Germanisms. The field of modern philology alone has many Germanisms which have been taken over into American use, though rarely employed in England. Why does the Webster Dictionary of 1934 list the terms *Schwächung* and *Schüttelform*? Probably not because the term *Schüttelform* has replaced *Spoonerism* at Oxford.

We need a far more accurate dating of the taking over into English of colloquial terms. The only dated entries I have found for a number of terms are in Wentworth's *Dialect Dictionary*. It lists the word *schussely* with the date 1940, *schiese* with 1907, *ponhaus* with 1896. Yet certainly they all became English long before those dates. The word *sots*, dated by Wentworth 1934, has a DAE quotation of 1817, and I have found it in Isaac Weld's *Travels*, published in 1799.

There remain also certain problems of expediency. Are the words which the Oxford classification terms 'casuals' and which I have called 'tourists' really loan-words, and are they worth the very considerable labor of collection? Is it worth while to hunt through several hundred pages of Francis Lieber's letters to emerge with a few Germanisms such as *empfänglich*, *Wehmut*, *Stilleben*, *hölzern*, embedded in English context? Has it any value to trace the expressions for what we call *academic freedom* from the *philosophandi libertas amplissima* demanded by Spinoza when invited to Heidelberg in 1673, through the *Lehr- und Lernfreiheit* of the pre-Hitlerian German university, and the AAUP definition of the term, to the form 'freedom of learning and teaching' which Carl Becker used recently in a series of lectures at the University of Michigan?

As an individual item *hölzern*, for which Lieber seemed to find no suitable English equivalent to characterize his South Carolina students, would seem to have far less significance than the *academic freedom* so fascinating to academic minds. But who knows what conclusions in regard to the semantic possibilities of German and English, or in regard to the total impact of the cultivated German mind on the civilization of the United States, may come out of a large collection of the Germanisms employed by masters of English such as the continuous stream of refugees from Germany to the New World or by American travelers and residents in Germany from Benjamin Franklin to Dodd? How much of the present meaning of the word *superman* to Americans is due to Bayard Taylor, who seems first to have employed it for the Goethean *Uebermensch*, how much to Bernard Shaw, who used it to represent the Nietzschean *Uebermensch*, how much to the modern cartoonist and radio script writer? One can at any rate derive some amusement from the different types of

Germanism found in the writings of the more serious-minded Lieber and those of a *Lebemann* like Charles Godfrey Leland, author of the Hans Breitmann ballads, some of whose typical loans are *schoppens*, *Mitkneipant*, *Commers*, *Pawkboden* [sic]. It would seem then that even scanty results justify examination of these sources.

There are of course many sources which have not been explored. From a few letters and journals of Americans early interested in German culture I have collected a considerable body of words, especially of the tourist and visitor type. If we could go through all the writings of the two hundred and twenty-five Americans who studied in Germany prior to 1850, whose names have been listed by Burke Aaron Hinsdale,³⁴ we should have a much more complete record of what impressed these 'literary pioneers,' as Professor Long has called them, as sufficiently significant to report it back in German. Even then we shall have an underestimate of German influence, since the earlier travelers seem deliberately to have avoided using German, translating whenever possible, even though their pages were dotted with the italics of French loans, and many of them indulged freely in Latin and Italian tags.

The writings of early travelers in the United States also yield relatively scanty results. One finds many references to the Germans in the United States, their habits and husbandry, but very few loan-words or loan-translations. Occasionally an interesting item pops up. For instance, Harriet Martineau's statement that she was present at the 'introduction into the new country of the spectacle of the German Christmastree' in the 1830's³⁵ indicates roughly the appearance in this country of the Christmas tree as a native word and institution. That it did not spread rapidly is attested by the assertion of Marie Hansen Taylor that in 1858 she 'instituted the German custom, which was then almost unknown in this country, of trimming a Christmas tree.'³⁶ When the word *Putz*, defined by Lambert in his *Pennsylvania German Dictionary* as the 'miniature landscape and other scenery used as a setting for the base of a Christmas tree,' came over into English I do not know; *DAE* and Lambert do not list it and I have found no early use; *Belschnickel* appears in the *DAE* with a quotation of 1823. Probably further exploration of early travel literature and journals will yield more concerning the German contribution to our Christmas customs.

This comment suggests that there must be many manuscript sources which are just becoming available for our use. In Pennsylvania it is

34. *Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education 1897-98*, 1: 610ff.

35. *Retrospect of Western Travel* (New York, 1838), vol. 2, p. 178.

36. *On Two Continents* (New York, 1905), p. 69.

scarcely five years since the first careful survey of the state resulted in the publication of the *Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in Pennsylvania*.³⁷ Some of these materials should be of great use.

There is another printed source of loan-words, but it must be used with great caution. This is the considerable number of local-color stories dealing with Pennsylvania Dutch and other areas of German settlement. Writers sensitive to linguistic values, such as Elsie Singmaster or Ruth Suckow, have many expressions which may be used to confirm other findings, but literary dialect is untrustworthy as a sole source.

The dialect of verse is even more dubious. We may or may not accept Leland's assertion that in his *Hans Breitmann's Ballads* he created a new American linguistic medium for literary expression. But how shall we classify the hundreds of German words listed in the glossaries to his ballads, found in the one-volume edition of 1871? To what extent was Leland employing a diction actually in use? Carl Schurz has said: 'I have known German regiments in the Union Army in the ranks of which hardly an English word was heard, and these regiments [consisted] in the main of German American citizens eager to serve their adopted country in its hour of need.' If this is true, unquestionably a mixture much like Leland's dialect was widely spoken in the sixties. But it would seem that we should accept the words in the Bretimann ballads only when evidence of their use is found elsewhere.

The situation is different with the considerable store of German words in Kurt M. Stein's 'Germerican' verse.³⁸ However much based on actual speech, the jargon employed by Stein, if it is a dialect, is a German dialect with English admixture. The diction of Charles Follen Adams' jingles in 'scrapple English'³⁹ does not need scrutiny, since it is essentially the jargon of the comic Dutchman of the stage.

The limitations of this paper do not permit me to give more than illustrative examples of what is now known. But even these show how much greater has been the linguistic influence of German on American English than has generally been admitted in the past. The present need is for carefully planned and systematic study of all sources, to show its range and character.

37. Bulletin 4 of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission Series (Harrisburg 1939).

38. *Die Schönste Lengevitch* (Chicago, 1925); *Gemixte Pickles* (Chicago, 1927); *Limburger Lyrics* (Chicago, 1932).

39. '*Leedle Yawcob Strauss' and Other Poems* (Boston, 1877); *Dialect Ballads* (New York, 1888).

ARMY LANGUAGE

MORROE BERGER

New York City

SINCE Army life affects men so pervasively, it is not surprising that it should also materially affect their manner of speech. There are different kinds of Army speech, however, running down the scale of formality from the language used in official manuals to the much less genteel talk of the barracks and the field. It may be boastful and pretentious or profane and vulgar, but its most characteristic quality is perhaps a certain appealing off-handedness.

Some effects of Army speech will be felt more deeply than others. One of the main speech habits which men develop in the Army is the use of vulgar terms, yet this habit will probably be the least enduring of those which the soldier acquires. As men return to civilian life, where polite language is the rule, and as the presence of the opposite sex becomes more customary, the use of such terms will of course decline in frequency and intensity. Further, civilian life does not produce the innumerable petty frustrations, characteristic of Army life, which are of prime importance in the cultivation of habits of vulgarity.

One very noticeable effect of Army speech, not upon soldiers exclusively but upon civilians as well, is the introduction of new words of purely military significance or of older terms which acquire mainly military meanings. Such terms¹ are *beachhead*, *breakthrough*, *envelopment*, *pincer*, *fire power*, *jump-off-line*, *zone of interior*. Of more importance from our viewpoint is a group of terms, not purely military, which soldiers learn to use because they have read them so often in official manuals and have heard them again and again during periods of instruction. Such terms include *contour*, *echelon*, *bypass*, *deploy*, *embrasure*, *simulate*, *aperture*, *preparatory*, together with terrain features such as *gully*, *defile*, *draw*, *ridge*, *knoll*, *saddle*, *ravine*. Many city boys after military service are able to use such country words accurately and without hesitation.

Similar to the introduction of these new terms into the soldier's speaking vocabulary is the general use of metaphors from Army life and speech. This effect has thus far been noticed mainly in the movies, where it passes for humor. Two bright young Marines trying to get a date with the beautiful daughters of the crotchety but lovable colonel are said to be

1. Definitions of all the terms used here will be found in an ordinary dictionary or in the U.S. War Department, Technical Manual 20-205, *Dictionary of U.S. Army Terms*, Washington, D.C., 1944; and Elbridge Colby, *Army Talk*, Princeton University Press, 1942.

making a *double envelopment*. A young lieutenant is said to make an *estimate of the situation* as he contemplates the best plan to get a date. Other terms are used metaphorically: some which are particularly adaptable are *mopping up*, *plan of maneuver*, *covering party*, *main line of resistance*, *line of departure*, *order of march*, *outpost duty*, *ration allowance*, *staging area*.

Army speech may have one undoubtedly wholesome effect upon our conversational habits, and that is the development of a certain ability to be specific and exact in using our language. Millions of Americans in the Army have been introduced to just such exactitude in hearing their officers and noncommissioned officers give instruction in dismounted drill, drill with weapons, handling of clothing and equipment, and the carrying out of orders in garrison and in the field. Those soldiers who have read official manuals, voluntarily or under compulsion, have discovered an entirely new world of language, quite different from the loose and careless language of the movies, the press and radio.

Official Army language is highly stereotyped, and certain patterns are set for it by Army authorities and by the repetitive character of situations in the Army. It is also impersonal and exact, since it must be precise and detailed in instructions, and must mean the same thing to all the multitude of persons who will be affected by it. Official correspondence in the Army tends to fall into definite categories, and clichés abound. Common examples are: 'it has come to the attention of this command,' 'strict compliance with,' 'render a complete report,' 'this practice will cease immediately.'

The language of field manuals must be precise, since they deal with the parts and functioning of weapons and the procedure in using them. Thus the soldier-civilian is introduced to the precise application of familiar terms which he had previously used loosely, for example, *lug*, *stud*, *knob*, *nut*, *lever*, *plunger*, *spring*, *swivel*, *blade*, *latch*. At the same time he becomes conversant with exact language in learning his weapons. Sentences such as this are typical of Army instructional literature: 'The adjusting lath consists of a metal strip upon which two vertical black lines are painted, the distance between which is the same as the distance between the optical axes passing through the windows of the range finder. . . .'² Frequently such a sentence will be repeated verbatim by officers and noncommissioned officers who have memorized what they must teach; the extreme difference between this kind of speech and the kind

2. U.S. War Department, Field Manual 23-55, *Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .30, M1917*, Washington, D.C., 1940, p. 58.

that normally comes from the men who order soldiers around can hardly go unnoticed.

Not only are there such unexpected linguistic performances by soldiers, but there are also many new and unusual terms to which the soldier is introduced and which he comes to use with familiarity. These terms are used in official Army documents, and from these they pass imperceptibly into ordinary soldier talk. Among the more common examples of this group are *cadence*, *simulate*, *alinement*, *echelon*, *facilitate*, *execute*, *preparatory command*, *nomenclature*, *cannibalization*.

The unfamiliarity of these and other terms leads soldiers (both those who teach and those who are taught) to misuse them often. Errors in Army speech do not differ very much from those of ordinary American speech. There is, however, one special kind of error in Army speech, found mainly among instructors who deviate somewhat from the material given them to memorize. To unfamiliar words and phrases, they add familiar synonyms. Thus phrases like these are often heard: *the alinement is out of line*, *approximately about*, *employ the use of*, *clarify more clearly*, *various different*, *ability to be able*, *ultimate end*.

Oddities of pronunciation are not especially frequent: these usually reflect the pattern of speech of the soldier's home region. Common deviations from standard usage are *attackt* for *attack* (noun), *prepatory* for *preparatory*, *adaption* for *adaptation*, *clift* for *cliff*. The transposition of letters within a word, common outside of the Army too in *single* for *signal*, is often heard among soldiers in *calv'ry* for *cavalry*, *artificer* for *artificer* (the armorer-artificer, a soldier in the infantry rifle company).

Vulgar language is of course popular among soldiers. Soldiering is not genteel work, and army camps and battlefields notably lack the normal restraints upon man's linguistic tendencies. Soldiers undergo many annoying (not to mention dangerous) experiences and have endless frustrations of varying degrees of importance. At the same time, one of their few privileges is to complain to one another and to use exactly the sort of language their moods dictate. Among many soldiers the most common of the vulgar terms are uttered so frequently that they lose their emphasis; their function in such cases may be compared to that of the hesitations in speech, such as *eh* and *ah*. Many of the special terms soldiers have originated either include vulgar words or are euphemisms for words that would not be spoken in polite company.

The bulk of speech peculiar to the Army derives not so much from military duty, drill or weapons, but rather from the soldier's everyday life and experiences. *Snow job* comes from the phrase 'to *snow* someone under,' and means a concerted effort to convince a girl, a superior, or a

fellow-soldier of something that takes a lot of convincing. *Sweat out* means to wait on line, or until something is done about a request or an application; thus a soldier *sweats out* anything from mess hall line to a discharge. To *pull rank* is to use one's superior grade to force an inferior into obedience. To *redline* a soldier is to cross off his name on the payroll for a particular month because of an improper signature or some other irregularity on anyone's part. *Bunk fatigue* is the art of resting on one's bed; this term is compounded of *bunk*, for 'bed,' and *fatigue*, which is the Army's term for labor as distinguished from military training.

While tradition weighs heavily in the development of Army speech, soldiers do change their language. As Colonel Colby has reported in his *Army Talk*,³ the Army camp general store today is called the *P.X.* (after its official designation, 'Post Exchange'), whereas it used to be called the *canteen*. Formerly, a discharge due to inability to adapt oneself to Army life was called a *one-forty-eight-and-a-half*; today it is called a *Section 8*, since the revision of Army Regulations which changed the numerical designation of the part dealing with such a discharge.

As the composition of the Army changes and as new men fresh from civilian life add their influence, old terms are altered and acquire new meanings. A *John* used to mean a recruit, but today a *second John* is a second lieutenant, usually a new one. In the Army *jeep* means a certain type of vehicle or a recruit, and has a host of other meanings at individual posts. *Hubba-hubba*, originally gibberish, now means the spirit of double-time and eagerness; it is a verb, adjective or noun, an imprecation, warning or insult. A *dry run* used to mean only firing in practice without ammunition; its meaning has expanded to include a rehearsal for any kind of event from a parade to an appointment with a superior officer. *Headspace* is a serious term meaning the distance between the rear of a cartridge fully seated in the chamber of a weapon and the face of the bolt; soldiers give it a comic twist by using it to refer to the 'headspace' of dumb fellow soldiers. Army speech is continually growing and changing, drawing from the different aspects of the soldier's life from training days in the United States to combat or less hazardous duty overseas. In foreign lands, too, soldiers adopt new terms from the local languages.

Army speech includes many terms which have been toned down from more vulgar barracks talk. Such terms are *goofing off*, 'avoiding work'; *chicken*, 'unnecessary discipline or regimentation'; *to chew*, 'to reprimand severely'; *G.I.'s*, 'mild diarrhea.' The same process in civilian speech is well known: *darn* for *damn*, *heck* for *hell*, and so on. Soldiers do not use the softer terms in the barracks or in the field. They have developed

3. Page ix.

this series of parallel terms for their most vulgar expressions partly because they want to act more politely before officers. The latter are themselves somewhat responsible for these more respectable terms, since they must speak, even among themselves, with some restraint. Other influences have been the presence of Wacs and civilians at Army posts, and the contact soldiers have with their families. These alternate terms permit a measure of reserve while enabling the soldier to express resentment with the same vigor as when enjoying the intimacy of the squad room.

Abbreviations are favored in the Army. Official abbreviations have been listed in two War Department publications. Those which soldiers use in ordinary conversation, however, have not the solemn sanction of the Adjutant-General and the Chief of Staff. To track down all these abbreviations would be so great a task that only the Army itself could ever venture it. Abbreviations are adopted quickly in every unit and office, and many of them have no significance beyond their place of origin. Others in more general use are *C.O.* for 'Commanding Officer,' *B.C.* for 'Battery Commander,' *o.d.* for 'olive drab.'

Another group of abbreviations serves as a secret, family language or familiar argot and enables the soldier to give vent to violent thoughts in reasonably respectable language. Examples of such abbreviations are: *F.O.*, 'to avoid work'; *G.F.U.*, 'a soldier who never does anything correctly'; *P.O.'d*, 'angered or annoyed'; *S.O.S.*, a familiar but unpopular Army breakfast food; *SNAFU* (pronounced as a word), 'everything in a state of confusion'; *T.S.*, an expression of mock condolence.

During this period of our Army's history, when it is composed mainly of civilians and is so closely observed by the entire nation, Army speech has become popular. Boy Scouts, Army wives, soldiers' fathers, teen-age girls, camp followers and war correspondents—all like to use soldiers' speech nonchalantly. What, however, is the soldier's reaction to this specialized language he finds when he enters the Army?

With but few exceptions, soldiers adopt all the special terms they hear. Some new soldiers go to extremes in picking up soldier talk, since they feel that such is the badge of the veteran. Occasionally, too, one sees a soldier who refuses to yield to the influence of the crowd and persists in saying *breakfast* instead of *morning chow*, and *Company B* instead of *B Company*. Usually such a soldier is a language-conscious intellectual who feels that his manner of speaking is one private recess which the Army shall not penetrate.

Although most Army terms are quickly adopted by soldiers, some words annoy many of them. An infantryman will not mind being called a *dog-face* or a *paddle-foot*, but many soldiers dislike being called *G.I.'s* (*G.I.*,

'government issue,' used in connection with clothing and materiel). Wherever the term was born, it was popularized by *Yank*, the Army weekly magazine. The objection soldiers have to being called *G.I.'s* is that the term is too condescending and totally ignores a soldier's individuality. The term is used more often by officers than by enlisted men.

As examples of the way soldiers add to their language, here are four terms used at Infantry Officer Candidate School, Fort Benning, Georgia: an abbreviation, a term formed by making a noun of a verb and an adverb, a term of pure and ironical invention, and finally a combination of a softened term and a metaphor.

R.T.P. is the abbreviation for 'read the problem.' Instructors have to give this admonition so often that, like other terms which require frequent repetition, it has been abbreviated. 'R.T.P., candidate, R.T.P.,' say the instructors to students who leap to offer quick solutions to requirements imperfectly understood in situations not fully analyzed.

A *turnback* is a student who has *turned back* from a certain class to some earlier phase of the course or to the very beginning because of a deficiency in his work, illness, or an emergency furlough. This is the most convenient term for a man in this complicated state.

Buddy sheet is the term candidates use to designate the more formal Student Rating Form, on which each student numerically rates and comments upon all the others in his section. The word *buddy* here is used with irony, for the men are encouraged to be entirely frank in these confidential reports.

The *hockey team* are those students who, because of their general deficiencies, are most often called upon to act as leaders in tactical problems. The 'team' is formed by the platoon commander (or tactical officer as he is sometimes called), whose job it is to coach the students, observe them carefully, and finally to judge them. *Hockey team* originates in a pun upon *hockey*, the game, and *hockey* meaning something filthy, a synonym for *dung*, and (among children) a verb meaning to go to stool.⁴ And in the vulgar talk of the barracks, soldiers uninhibitedly use the phrase *shit list*, for a list of men whom one dislikes and is anxious to see embarrassed or inconvenienced. A sergeant uses his list as a source of men to do the extra work that is always coming up in any organization. At Officer Candidate School, the milder *hockey team* becomes the tactical officer's own list of unfortunates.

Students have widely extended the use of this term by metaphorical applications. Upon arising in the morning one member of the *hockey team* will inquire if another member has sharpened his skates for the

4. Cf. Harold Wentworth, *American Dialect Dictionary*, New York, 1944, p. 281.

day's activity. Or upon leaving the barracks to start the day's work, one hockey player will remind another to take along his stick. Past *hockey team* members have even formed a Royal Order of the Puck. So popular has this particular term become that the officer candidates have built a song upon it, to the tune of 'My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean,' addressed to the tactical officer:

My father played football for Harvard,
My brother plays golf for Purdue,
My sister plays ping pong for Vassar,
And I'm playing hockey for you.

(Chorus)

Go back, go back, go back to O.C.R.U.,⁵ R.U.
Go back, go back, go back to O.C.R.U.

Our survey has revealed a number of strata in soldier speech, from the formal language of the official manuals down to the uninhibited talk of the barracks and the field. In the former we find an exactitude of usage (even though stereotyped) not usual in normal speech, while in the latter we find metaphorical applications, some humor, and many words not printable in family newspapers. The speech of the soldier has responded to the social situation to which he was forced to adjust himself: even its vulgarity is a cushioning against petty frustrations.

5. Officer Candidate Reception Unit, to which candidates are sent when they are turned back or relieved from the school.

NOTES ON *DAE*: I. WORDS OF THE COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIODS

SIR ST VINCENT TROUBRIDGE

London, England

AFTER an achievement such as the completion of *A Dictionary of American English*, it is inevitable that the field of American lexicography will appear to have contracted somewhat. Yet new material continues to accumulate; earlier examples and addenda come to light, and, as the Editors of *DAE* indicate in their prefatory note to Volume IV, in time a supplementary volume will become both desirable and necessary.

The writer has occupied the scanty leisure of a British staff-officer during four years of war-time in collecting (with the continuous and kindly encouragement of one of the co-editors of *DAE*, Sir William Craigie) some two thousand notes on *DAE*, comprising earlier, later, and gap-filling examples, unrecorded Americanisms, earlier English examples of words considered to be of American origin, etc. It is hoped from these notes to indicate in this and other articles, with illustrative examples, some of the sources in which further material may be sought, and, in consequence, the classes of words likely to emerge in earlier examples. This may prove of interest as foreshadowing some of the paths along which *DAE* Supplement will be likely to move.

For the colonial and revolutionary periods, American records have already been worked over with great care, as the Bibliography to *DAE* shows; British records still have a good deal to yield. The examples which follow have been culled from only three volumes, representing two classes of British records: the *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series* (America and West Indies), and the *Reports* of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

The British *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series*, has not, of course, been neglected by the editors of *DAE*, and the Bibliography lists the series published 1860 to current as having been consulted. But other years have apparently been published since the collection of material for *DAE* ceased, the volume here used being that for 1732 (Volume XXXIX).

The British Historical Manuscripts Commission has since 1870 published 198 volumes of its *Reports*. These cover the manuscript treasures accumulated during the centuries in the muniment rooms of most of the noble and ancient families of Britain. The bulk of this material is otherwise unpublished, and it represents a vast quarry for the philologist as

well as the historian. While most of the manuscripts deal with matters of domestic British interest, there are few great families in this country without an American link, from an ancestor who governed an American colony and preserved his official papers, to an adventurous younger son, writing home from the New World a lively description of its wonders—and a request for money. The two volumes here used illustratively are those of the manuscripts of the Earls of Carlisle and Dartmouth.

It will be observed that the examples given include a number of words not recorded in *DAE*, and suggested for inclusion in any future supplement. For an Englishman to put forward further words for inclusion in so comprehensive a work on American English may appear a rash proceeding. In the case of such words in this article, it can be pleaded that in all cases they belong to classes of words which the editors have themselves inserted as representative of some aspect of the sweep of American life and speech. Thus, the legal officers of America are so well exemplified in *DAE* that there is a case for noting that North Carolina had at one time a Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, while the articles on administrative officials might well include the Distributor of Stamps in Maryland and the King's Agent in Florida.

Only letters from America or specifically about American affairs are quoted. They give many fascinating glimpses of early American life, but the main point worthy of note, a good augury for the eventual pushing back by some fifty years of the whole body of early American English, is how freely these correspondents in the Government offices of Whitehall and the Governors' residences in the colonies make use of such intrinsically American words as 'backwoodsman' and 'lumber trade' with obvious comprehension of their meaning, and no need of explanations in parentheses.

These are, in the main, official documents, so it is not surprising that the three largest classes of antedatings should relate to the titles of administrative officials or officers, the legal vocabulary, and politics, combined with incidents, institutions, persons, etc., of historical interest.

Detailed consideration of the groups of words concerned has some bearing on the historical side of the language, and for this purpose the same grouping is adopted as that used in the Prefatory Notes to the four volumes of *DAE*.

No words of animal life are represented, but names of plants and trees include *melon seed*, 1775 (not in *DAE*), and *olive tree* (a), 1766 (1785).

Natural or artificial products are not very strongly represented by *air-furnace* (1), 1732 (1780), *myrtle wax candle*, 1732 (1770), and *potash* (1.b),

1732 (1766), nor are articles of food and drink by *sago*, 1766 (1775), *salop powder*, 1766 (not in *DAE*), and *vermicelli* 1766 (*DAE* has *vermicelli soup*, 1840).

Buildings or parts of these combine the official and the commercial in a brief list: *Assembly chamber*, 1768 (not in *DAE*), *Council room*, 1774 (not in *DAE* in this sense), *Governor's residence*, 1774 (not in *DAE*), and *tobacco warehouse*, 1732 (1775).

Topographical terms and words denoting the inhabitants of particular regions are of interest as giving three earlier examples of the distinctively American use of the adjective *back* in *back settlement*, attrib., 1758 (1896), *back town*, 1778 (1822), and *backwoodsman*, 1775 (1784), as well as *lower counties*, 1731 (not in *DAE*), *Province lands*, 1758 (not in *DAE*), and *wood ground*, 1732 (not in *DAE*).

Proper names are relatively numerous. *Eastern Indians* is represented in a later example of 1731, *DAE* having only 1689. That *East Florida*, 1763, is not in *DAE* is surprising, as *DAE* has *West Florida*, 1789. This becomes the more surprising as the index to the volume of Lord Dartmouth's manuscripts registers seventy-five other mentions of *East Florida* between 1763 and 1774—Lord Dartmouth owned lands in this colony. *Florida* (1.a pl.), 1779 (1794), *Northern Colonies*, 1732 and 1765 (not in *DAE*), *Stockbridge Indian*, 1756 (1775), *Vermonters*, 1778 (1787), and *West Florida*, 1763 (1789) complete the normal list, while *Pittsylvania*, 1770 (not in *DAE*) and *Vandalia*, 1774 and 1923 (not in *DAE*) are two of the might-have-beens of American statehood, worthy of notice in *DAE*.

Considering the preponderating importance of farming in early American history, the words of agriculture and related pursuits are curiously few: *fishing grounds* (*b*), 1732 (1844), *hemp plantation*, 1765 (not in *DAE*), *rice plantation*, 1732 (1787), and *rice planter* (*1*), 1766 (1775).

Naval and military terms are by no means striking. *American Army*, 1774 (not in *DAE*) raises the suggestion that this term deserves a separate article with its two senses corresponding to *American*, adj. (*1*. and *+2*). Others are *Captain-Lieutenant*, 1732 (1775), *Convention Troops*, 1778 (1786), *Independent Company*, 1732 (not in *DAE*), *light corps*, 1780 (not in *DAE*), *Naval officer*, 1732 (1739), and *Vice-Admiral* (*2*), 1708 (1717).

The legal vocabulary is one of the largest sections, legal officers and legal institutions sharing the honours. The *Chancellor* (*+1*), in New York, 1732 (1789), and the *Chancery Court* in which he sat, 1732 (1892), are balanced, as it were, by the *Chief Baron* in North Carolina, 1732 (not in *DAE*) and his *Court of Exchequer*, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *General warrant*, 1732, is not in *DAE*. *Judge of the Admiralty*, 1732 (1779) and

Judge of the Supreme Court, 1772 and 1787 (not in DAE)—the latter both of a colony and of the U. S.—go together. Other legal words are *patented land*, 1732 (1774), *patent land*, 1732 (not in DAE), *Province law*, 1732 (not in DAE), *quit-rent*, 1732 (not attrib. in DAE), *sealing*, 1732 (not in DAE), meaning the acquisition of land with a view to settlement, *Trustee* (+2), 1732 (1741), and finally *Vice-Admiralty Court*, 1732 (not in DAE).

Administration yields six words, *Charter colony*, 1766 (not in DAE), *Commission* (3), 1731 (1854), *Executive council*, 1778 (1789), *Landgrave-ship*, 1732 (not in DAE), *Proprietary government*, 1732 (1789), and *Surveyorship*, 1773 (not in DAE).

The titles of administrative officials or officers represent another large section, though most of the offices are now only historical: *Boundary Commissioner*, 1732 (1877), *Clerk to the Crown*, 1772 (not in DAE), *Commissary of Prisoners*, 1778 (not in DAE), *Commissary of Indian Affairs*, 1772 (not in DAE), *Distributor of Stamps*, 1765 (not in DAE), *geometer*, 1773 (not in DAE), *Inspector General*, 1773 (not in DAE in a non-military sense), *King's Agent*, 1772 (not in DAE), *Physician General*, 1775 and 1777 (not in DAE), *private secretary*, 1773 (1790), and *Superintendent* (1), 1778 (1789).

Politics, together with incidents, institutions, persons, etc., of historical interest claim twelve words of a somewhat miscellaneous character, *anti-American*, adj. (2), 1773 (1838), *balloting*, vbl.n., 1779 (1789), *Committee of grievances*, 1772 (not in DAE), *Friends of America*, 1775 (not in DAE), *General Association* (of Colonies), 1775 (not in DAE), *Governor's message*, 1775 (not in DAE), *New Hampshire claimant*, 1773 and 1778 (not in DAE), which connects with a small antedating of *New Hampshire grant*, 1772 (1776), *nonimportation* (1), 1768 (1774); *parish meeting*, 1731 (not in DAE) is a synonym of *precinct meeting*, 1731 (1735), and the list is completed by *Plantation Legislature*, 1732 (not in DAE).

Society and social life give a solitary example of the earlier attributive use of *marriage*, 1732 (1764).

Commerce, industry, and finance may be sub-divided. Commerce and industry show some considerably earlier examples amongst *iron manufactory*, 1765 (1812), *lumber trade* (2), 1732 (1809), *potash-maker*, 1732 (1789), *timber trade*, 1732 (not in DAE), *tobacco trade*, 1732 (not in DAE), and *trash* (1.b), 1732 (1909). Finance, little developed in those early days, has only *Crown Point Bills* (emitted by Rhode Island), 1756 (not in DAE), a slight antedating of *Proclamation money* (b), 1775 (1778), and *Virginia currency*, 1732 (1754).

Of the five words relating to Indian life and relationship to the Whites, four are suggestions for inclusion in the dictionary. *Indian Chief*, 1732 (1835), is an example over a hundred years earlier, while *Indian Charity School*, 1763, *Indian present*, 1767, *Indian purchase*, 1774, and *Indian sales*, 1775, are not in *DAE*.

Three other phases of American life and speech are represented by a single word each. These are very early days for slang and colloquial words or phrases, but *drunk*, n. (+1), 1779 (1839), comes within this category. As a miscellaneous word of American use though not origin, there is *go for*, 1732 (1789). A word adapted from a foreign language is *Commandant*, 1771 (1798), from the Spanish.

The full titles, and abbreviations employed to save space, of the three volumes quoted from are as follows:

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, Vol. XXXIX, 1732, Preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by Cecil Headlam and Arthur Percival Newton. (London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939, No. 44-1014-39.) Abbreviated as '*Cal. S. P. 1732*.'

Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part X. The Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth, Vol. II, American Papers. Edited by B. F. Stevens and Douglas Brymner. (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1895 C-7883.) Abbreviated as '*H.M.C.14. App. X (Dartmouth)*.'

Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part VI. The Manuscripts of the Earl of Carlisle, Preserved at Castle Howard. Edited by R. E. G. Kirk. (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1897 C-8551.) Abbreviated as '*H.M.C.15. App. VI (Carlisle)*.'

AIR-FURNACE (1), 1732 (1780). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 230, quoting letter dated 5 Oct. 1732 [Williamsburg]: 'And also to lett us know whether air furnaces are allow'd of, because at one of the works there is one built.'

+AMERICAN ARMY (*American*, *adj.* 1), 1774 (not in *DAE* in this sense). *H.M.C.14. App. X (Dartmouth)*, 249, quoting undated document of 1774: 'Proposes that he be put on full pay as Lieutenant Colonel, and have the first vacancy that may occur in the American Army.'

+ANTI-AMERICAN, *adj.* (2), 1773 (1838). *Ibid.*, 156, quoting letter dated 16 June 1773 [Jamaica Plain]: 'The Lieutenant-Governor by broaching afresh and sup-

porting through the former assembly the anti-American doctrine of the parliament's right in all cases has given disgust to the public.'

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER (*Assembly* 6), 1768 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 64, quoting document dated 17 Dec. 1768 [New York]: 'Assembly Chamber, New York—Petition, Signed by Philip Livingstone, Speaker, Complaining that their trade is languishing.'

+BACK SETTLEMENT, *attrib.*, 1758 (1896). *Ibid.*, 545, quoting letter dated 1 Oct. 1758: 'They the American Colonies do not object to back settlement forts as they protect from Indians.'

+BACK TOWN, 1778 (1822). *H.M.C.*

15. *App. VI* (Carlisle), 413, quoting document dated 13 Jan. 1778 [New Haven]: 'But for their clam-banks and fish, many would have perished if they had not removed into the back towns.'

+BACKWOODSMAN, 1775 (1784). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 401, quoting letter of 17 Nov. 1775: 'Informs him of the proceedings of some back woodsmen towards the Indians in Virginia.'

BALLOTING, *vbl. n.*, 1779 (1789). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 416, quoting newsletter dated 1 Feb. 1779 [New York]: 'This is owing to a desire to sweeten before the balloting for a New Government.'

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER (*Boundary*, 3.b), 1732 (1877). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 68, quoting letter dated 20 Feb. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'On receipt of a letter in January from the Governor of S. Carolina to appoint boundary Commissioners the Council advised him not to do so.' [Weightier intercourse that that which has since become proverbial between the Governors of North and South Carolina.]

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT, 1732 (1775). *Ibid.*, 148, quoting document enclosed with letter dated 10 June 1732 [Newfoundland]: 'Petition of John Adams to the King. Appointed Capt. Lieut of Sir Charles Hobby's Regiment raised in the Massachusetts Bay for the expedition against Canada petitioner took part in the expedition against Port Royal.'

CHANCELLOR (+1), 1732 (1789). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 35, quoting letter dated 1 Feb. 1732: 'And that the present President hath since declined taking the oaths as Chancellor' [New York].

CHANCERY COURT (*Chancery*, 3), 1732 (1892). *Ibid.*, 34, quoting ditto: 'The Receiver Genl. there hath acquainted the Auditor Genl. of the Plantations that the said late Govn. [of New York] made an open declaration against having anything to do with the Chancery Court.'

CHARTER COLONY (*Charter*, 3), 1766 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 50, quoting letter dated 11 Nov. 1766 [New York]: 'Fears the licentious tenets held in some of the Charter

colonies will be productive of mischief.' [Is in *OED*, s.v. *Charter*, sb.¹ (5), 1766, also of America.]

CHIEF BARON, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 117, quoting document dated 11 May 1732: 'H. M. Warrant appointing William Smith Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, N. Carolina.' [Is in *OED*, s.v. *Chief*, adj. (1), 1530.]

CLERK TO THE CROWN (*Clerk*, 1. b), 1772 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 83, quoting letter dated 8 May 1772 [St. Augustine, Fla.]: 'Suspension of Mr. Collins, Clerk to the Crown.' [*OED* has *Clerk of the Crown* (6c), 1681.]

COMMANDANT, 1771 (1798). *Ibid.*, 79, quoting letter dated 23 June 1771 [Pensacola]: 'Complaints made to him by the Spanish Commandants.'

+COMMISSARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (*Commissary*, 1. b), 1772 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 113, quoting letter dated 21 Dec. 1772: 'In 1766 he acted as commissary of Indian affairs and settled the trade of the Indian country.'

COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS (*Commissary*, 1. b), 1778 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 407, quoting document dated 3 Oct. 1778 [New York]: 'Also to the Superintendent General of the Port of New York and the Commissaries of Prisoners, to be by them occasionally distributed among the people.'

COMMISSION (3), 1731 (1854). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 31: 'Copy of letter from Commission for Indian Affairs to President Rip Van Dam, Sept. 25, 1731.'

COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES (*Committee*, 3), 1772 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 111, quoting document dated 8 Dec. 1772 [Marblehead]: 'That a Committee of grievances be chosen.'

CONVENTION TROOPS (*Convention*, +5), 1778 (1786). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 394, quoting letter dated 16 Dec. 1778 [from U.S.]: 'A Flagg came up with money for the Convention Troops, and was soon dismissed.'

COUNCIL ROOM, 1774 (not in *DAE* in this sense). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 244, quoting document dated 29 Dec. 1774: 'Survey of the fireplace and

chimneypiece of the Council room at Fort George, New York.' [This appears to be a separate sense, with meaning as in the *DAE*'s definition of *Council chamber*.]

COURT OF EXCHEQUER (*Court*, 3), 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 67, quoting letter dated 20 Feb. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'The erecting a Court of Exchequer has been deferred to the coming of a Receiver, and Auditor.'

+CROWN POINT BILL, 1756 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 8, quoting document dated Aug. 1756: 'The first proceedings relate to the Act for calling in and sinking bills of credit emitted by this Colony [Rhode Island] called Crown Point Bills.'

DISTRIBUTOR OF STAMPS, 1765 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 19, quoting American newspaper of 16 Sept. 1765: 'Refuting a report that he had applied for the office of distributor of stamps for Maryland.'

DRUNK (+1), 1779 (1839). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 430, quoting letter dated 8 June 1779: 'They [American soldiers] call a month's pay, which is 53s 4d paper money, but *three drunks*, Rum. 30 dollars a gallon.'

EASTERN INDIANS (*Eastern*, +3. a), 1731. *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 32, quoting enclosure in document dated 27 Jan. 1732: 'Six Acts of the Massachusetts Bay, 1731 . . . (iii) for allowing necessary supplies to the Eastern and Western Indians and for regulating trade with them.' [This is a later example. *DAE* has 1689.]

+EAST FLORIDA, 1763 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 11, quoting printed broadside Royal Proclamation, dated 7 Oct. 1763 [St. James's]: 'Notifying, as a result of the extensive acquisitions in America secured by the Paris Treaty of 10 February 1763, the erection of four distinct and separate governments, Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, and defining their limits and jurisdiction.'

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (+b), 1778 (1789). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 392, quoting letter dated 12 Dec. 1778 [New York]: 'The same thing is working in Pensilvania, which appears by the address of the President and executive Council (the same as Governor and Council in other

States) to the Assembly of Pensilvania.'

FISHING GROUNDS (b), 1732 (1844). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 123, quoting letter dated 26 May 1732 [Fredericksfort]: 'It may give offence if I should say that station ships near ye fishing grounds should often cruize there.'

FLORIDA (1.a. *pl.*), 1779 (1794). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 420, quoting newsletter dated 14 Feb. 1779 [New York]: 'If we are reinforced from England, some small expeditions to Chesapeak; Georgia only kept as a frontier, which is done as easily as the Floridas, for that effectually guards the Floridas.'

+FRIENDS OF AMERICA, 1775 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 364, quoting document dated 7,10,11 June 1775 [Savannah, Ga.]: 'Depositions and information dated 7 June against Joseph Habersham and others, "The Friends of America in Georgia" for ordering Messrs Tongue, Law, White and Gumersall to quit the province in seven days.'

GENERAL ASSOCIATION, 1775 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 332, quoting letter date 20 July 1775 [Charles Town]: 'Georgia has joined the General Association and appointed delegates to the Continental Congress.' [*DAE* has *General Continental Association*, 1775 (s.v. *Association*, 1.b.)]

GENERAL WARRANT, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 218, quoting letter dated 28 Sept. 1732 [Charles Town]: 'He has sold almost all the land, and has received 2500 to £3000 stg. for the purchase, and has been so cunning as to give no general warrants, so these people are left in the lurch.' [Cf. *Warrant*, n. (+2).]

GEOMETER, 1773 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 178, quoting letter dated 23 Oct. 1773: 'Is informed that his geometer Joseph Purcell has secretly taken copies of his surveys since his absence from America.' [The *OED* (+3) example of 1802 is also American.]

GO FOR (*Go*, 19.b), 1732 (1789). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 212, quoting letter dated 18 Sept. 1732 [New York]: 'The Assembly is now asitting, so soon as they are upp, I will not faile by the first shipe that goes for England to send all the acts.'

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, 1775 (not

in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 356, quoting London endorsement on document enclosed in letter dated 1 Aug. 1775 [Charles Town]: 'Governor's Message to the Assembly.' [Later examples of this word occur: 1830 *Williams's New-York Annual Register*, 1830, 234; 1838 D. D. Barnard *Speeches in the Assembly of New-York at the Session of 1838*, IX (Albany, 1838). *DAE* has +*President's Message*, 1834.]

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, 1774 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 189, quoting document dated 10 Jan. 1774: 'By the erection of forts large enough to hold 3,000 men besides the governor's residence.'

HEMP PLANTATION, 1765 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 21, quoting letter dated 8 Aug. 1765 [New York]: 'Has started a hemp plantation upon the Mohawk River.'

INDEPENDENT COMPANY, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 280, quoting letter dated 18 Dec. 1732 [New York]: 'Proposes Wm Dick, Capt. of one of the Independent Companies, in the place of Alexander in the Council of New York.'

+INDIAN CHARITY SCHOOL (*Indian*, *adj.* +6. +c), 1763 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 12, quoting title of pamphlet published at Boston in 1763: 'And present State of the Indian Charity School at Lebanon in Connecticut.'

+INDIAN CHIEF (*Indian*, *adj.* +1.a), 1732 (1835). *Cal. S. P. 1732*, 195, quoting document dated 14 Aug. 1732 [Boston]: 'Memorandum of Governor Belcher's Conference with the Indian Chiefs at Falmouth.'

+INDIAN PRESENTS (*Indian*, *adj.* +6.a), 1767 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 61, quoting documents dated 5 and 28 Oct. 1767 [Fort Chartres, Illinois]: 'His endeavours to reduce the expenses attending Indian presents, the exorbitant amount of which gives him much uneasiness.'

+INDIAN PURCHASE (*Indian*, *adj.* +8), 1774 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 290, quoting document dated 2 Feb. 1774 [New York]: 'Gives an estimate of the expense attending the late Indian purchases.'

+INDIAN SALES (*Indian*, *adj.* +8), 1775 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 289, quoting letter dated 17 Apr. 1775: 'States particulars concerning the case of the proprietors of lands under the Indian sales in April 1772.'

INSPECTOR GENERAL, 1773 (not in *DAE* in a non-military sense). *Ibid.*, 160, quoting document dated 2 July 1773: 'Account of his services in Boston as Inspector General of Imports.'

IRON MANUFACTORY (*Iron*, 4.b), 1765 (1812). *Ibid.*, 21, quoting letter dated 8 Aug. 1765 [New York]: 'Private matters, Progress of his iron manufactory.'

JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY (*Judge*, 2), 1732 (1779). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 74, quoting document dated 22 Feb. 1732 [Boston]: 'Mr Byfield again accepted the commission of Judge of the Admiralty.'

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT (of a State), 1772 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 105, quoting letter dated 5 Nov. 1772 [New York]: 'The pretence being that "No Judge of the Supreme Court should sit or vote in the House."' [Later examples of this word in this sense may be found in *DAE* 1785 s.v. *Supreme Court* (+1), 1817 s.v. *Chancellor* (+1). The official title is Justice of the Supreme Court, but the frequent use of Judge would appear to warrant separate mention.]

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT (of the United States), 1787 (not in *DAE*). An example of this sense may be found 1787 s.v. *Supreme Court* (+2.a), from the Constitution of the United States.

KING'S AGENT (*King*, 2.b), 1772 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 90, quoting letter dated 27 Aug. 1772: 'Asks that his friend Mr Irving may succeed Mr Ellis as King's Agent for West Florida.'

LANDGRAVESHIP, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 218, quoting letter dated 28 Sept. 1732 [Charles Town]: 'Except the patents subsisting from the late proprietors for Landgraveships and baronys which people have purchased under.' [The 1669 example in *OED* is also American.]

LIGHT CORPS, 1780 (not in *DAE*).

H.M.C.14. App. X (Dartmouth), 477, quoting document dated 25 Sept. 1780: 'Lafayette is near Washington and commands the light corps distant two miles from Paulus Hook about 3,000 strong.'

LOWER COUNTY, 1731, 1778 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 248, quoting letter dated 12 Nov. 1731 [Philadelphia]: 'And subsists by raising of wheat, with some tobacco in the lower counties.' *H.M.C. 15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 408, quoting document dated 26 Oct. 1778 [New York]: 'The vessel carrying the flag of truce with the Manifests and Proclamation directed to the Congress, Pennsylvania, and the three lower counties on Delaware, was wrecked on going up Delaware River.'

+LUMBER TRADE (2), 1732 (1809). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 201, quoting letter dated 25 Aug. 1732 [Frederick's Fort]: 'The undertaker for the masting has and does carry on a greater lumber trade than any man in N. Engl.'

MARRIAGE, *attrib.*, 1732 (1764). *Ibid.*, 211, quoting letter dated 18 Sept. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'He exacts £5 instead of 20s paper currency fixed by act of Assembly for marriage licenses.'

MAST TREE (*Mast*, 2), 1732, 1772 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 202, quoting letter dated 25 Aug. 1732 [Fredericks Fort]: 'The above mast tree was 34 inches diameter in the partners, 104 feet long.' *H.M.C. 14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 84, quoting document enclosed with letter dated 25 May 1772: 'And likewise stating the damage done to the mast trees in New Hampshire, reserved for the use of the Royal Navy.'

MELON SEED (*Melon*, 2), 1775 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 395, quoting letter dated 26 Oct. 1775 [St. Augustine, Fla.]: 'Sir John Shaw has some excellent melon seed, which he will share with Lord Dartmouth.'

+MYRTLE WAX CANDLE, 1732 (1770). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 59, quoting letter dated 15 Feb. 1732: 'Carolina. Messieurs Boone and Barnwell, then Agents for this Province in their answers to said queries, etc. 1720 mentioned no manufactures except mirtle wax candles.'

NAVAL OFFICER, 1732 (1739).

Ibid., 215, quoting letter dated 26 Sept. 1732 [Charles Town]: 'Of which [nepotism] with respect to the Navall Officer's place that of the Clerk of the Council and the public Vendue Master, he hath given us very lately a specimen.'

+NEW HAMPSHIRE CLAIMANT, 1773, 1778 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 128, quoting letter dated 5 Jan. 1773 [Fort George, N.Y.]: 'Regrets the failure of his expedient to settle the New Hampshire claimants.' *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 396, quoting letter dated 19 Dec. 1778 [New York]: 'Mr Tryon's plan for restoring Peace in that quarter was by compensating the New Hampshire Claimants for their *actual* possessions out of the other Waste Lands of the Crown.' [Cf. next word.]

+NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANT, 1772 (1776). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 105, quoting letter dated 7 Nov. 1772 [Skenesborough]: 'Mr Hawley, who was among the first settlers under the faith of a New Hampshire grant.'

+NON-IMPORTATION (1), 1768 (1774). *Ibid.*, 76, quoting extracts from Boston and Massachusetts Gazettes, 22 Aug.-12 Sept. 1768, 24 Apr.-20 Nov. 1769: 'Giving proceedings of merchants on non-importation and their two agreements of 1 Aug. 1768 and 17 Oct. 1769.'

NORTHERN COLONIES, 1732, 1765 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 44, quoting document dated 10 Feb. 1732 [not from America]: 'Those concerned for the Northern Colonies desired copies of what had been represented on behalf of the Sugar Islands.' *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 23, quoting document dated 8 Nov. 1765: 'Such observations at his residence in Boston . . . may have enabled him to make on the trade of the Northern Colonies and the laws affecting it.'

OLIVE TREE (a), 1766 (1785). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 46, quoting letter dated 3 July 1766 [Williamsburg, Va.]: 'Advisibility of encouraging the culture of silk, vines and olive trees in Carolina and Georgia.'

PARISH MEETING (*Parish*, 4.b), 1731 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 32,

quoting enclosure in document dated 27 Jan. 1732: 'Six Acts of the Massachusetts Bay, 1731 . . . (iv) making more effectual provision for the calling of precinct or parish meetings.'

+PATENTED LAND, 1732 (1774). *Ibid.*, 69, quoting letter dated 20 Feb. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'Any one may buy old patented land at this time, the quit rents at sixpence per hundred acres.'

+PATENT LAND, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 206, quoting letter dated 6 Sept. 1732 [South Carolina]: 'Much the least part of the patent lands are actually held at 3s. 4d.' [Cf. *Patent, n.* (+2), 1631-1845.]

PHYSICIAN GENERAL, 1775 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 329, quoting letter dated 8 July 1775 [King's College]: 'It has been suggested that the College be converted into a hospital and Dr. Clossy Physician General to the American army.' [A later example of this word may be found in *DAE* 1775 s.v. *Surgeon-General* (a).]

+PITTSYLVANIA, 1770 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 75, quoting undated document of 1770: 'Propositions for the Establishment of a Colony and Government upon the lands west of the Allegany Mountains, ceded to the Crown by the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1769, to be called Pittsylvania.'

PLANTATION LEGISLATURE (*Plantation*, +4.a), 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 24, quoting document dated 20 Jan. 1732 about Virginia, but not from America: 'That no act shall be passed by any Plantation Legislature which the crown have once repealed.'

POTASH (1.b), 1732 (1766). *Ibid.*, 69, quoting letter dated 20 Feb. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'Great quantitys of potash might annually be made, if the tru method was known.'

POTASH-MAKER (*Potash*, 2), 1732 (1789). *Ibid.*, 85, quoting letter dated 11 Mar. 1732 [Fredericksfort]: 'Likewise, if 2 or 3 potash-makers from Poland and Russia were allowed an encouraging sallary to come hither.'

PRECINCT MEETING (*Precinct*, 6.b), 1731 (1735). See entry under *Parish meeting*, above.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 1773 (1790). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 152, quoting letter of Earl of Dunmore to Earl of Dartmouth dated 25 May 1773 [Williamsburg]: 'In favour of Mr Foy, his private secretary to whom he refers his Lordship for information, etc.'

+PROCLAMATION MONEY (b), 1775 (1778). *Ibid.*, 291, quoting document dated 3-7 Apr. 1775 [North Carolina]: 'Resolution to collect Proclamation money to meet expenses incurred by delegates to the Continental Congress.'

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, 1732 (1789). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 53, quoting letter dated 15 Feb. 1732: 'But there are some exceptions to this rule in the Proprietary and Charter Governments.'

PROVINCE LANDS (*Province*, 3.b), 1755 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 6, quoting document dated 26 Apr. 1755 [Massachusetts]: 'Respecting the distressed circumstances of the people in the Province Lands, &c.'

PROVINCE LAW (*Province*, 3.b), 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P. 1732*, 74, quoting document enclosed in letter dated 22 Feb. 1732 [Boston]: 'It has since risen to 19.s., contrary to the Province law of 9 K.Wm. and the Act of Parliament 6 Anne.'

QUITRENT, 1732 (not attrib. in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 175, quoting letter dated 18 July 1732 [Williamsburg]: 'The King's quit-rent tobacco upon the sale of it amounted to six or seven hundred pounds more than ever it was sold for.'

RICE PLANTATION, 1732 (1787). *Ibid.*, 22, quoting document of 19 Jan. 1732 [not from America]: 'It is well judged to admit, that only the Tobacco and Rice Plantations require negroes of all the Northern Colonies.'

+RICE-PLANTER (1), 1766 (1775). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 36, quoting document dated 20 Feb. 1766 [Charles Town]: 'Resolution of rice planters.'

SAGO, 1766 (1775). *Ibid.*, 36, quoting document dated 24 Feb. 1766 [Savannah, Ga.]: 'In favour of Mr Bower, who is acquainted with the method of making sago, &c.'

SALOP POWDER, 1766 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 37, quoting ditto: 'In recommendation of the samples of salop powder and vermicelli made by him in Georgia.'

SEALING, *vbl. n.* The acquiring of land with a view to settlement. 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 17, quoting document of 17 Jan. 1732 [Virginia]: 'Whether it is fit altogether to prohibit a trade which encourages the sealing of lands that without it would remain as a desert.' [Other examples in this volume. Not in *OED* in this sense.]

+STOCKBRIDGE INDIAN, 1756 (1775). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 7, quoting document dated 25 May 1756: 'Deed of Sale of Land from the Stockbridge Indians.'

SUPERINTENDENT (1), 1778 (1789). *H.M.C.15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 403, quoting document dated 27 Aug. 1778: 'Ordered the following letters to Andrew Elliot, Esq., Superintendent General of the Port of New York.'

SURVEYORSHIP, 1773 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 164, quoting letter dated 5 Aug. 1773: 'Should the government of New Hampshire or the surveyorship of woods in America become vacant.' [*OED* has examples 1485-1774 from England and 1850 from U.S. (Hawthorne).]

TIMBER TRADE (*Timber*, 5.d), 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 243, quoting letter dated 2 Nov. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'Abundance of saw-mills are erecting for the timber trade.'

TOBACCO TRADE (*Tobacco*, 5), 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Ibid.*, 179, quoting letter dated 20 July 1732 [Virginia]: 'Begs his Grace to allow Mr Randolph to explain the present management of the tobacco trade.'

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE (*Tobacco*, 10), 1732 (1775). *Ibid.*, 178, quoting letter dated 18 July 1732 [Virginia]: 'For the more speedy detecting and punishing the felonious burning of tobacco warehouses.'

TRASH (1.b), 1732 (1909). *Ibid.*, 98, quoting letter dated 30 Mar. 1732 [Virginia]: 'Some of the most turbulint among the planters, rather than their tobacco

should be inspected burnt some of the warehouses, upon the presumption that if they could by that means put a stop to our proceedings, their trash which would not pass under the law, they might sell as usual.' [The extreme disparity of dates here raises the question whether this may be sense 1.a, 1834, rather than 1.b. This is possible, but none of the quotations under 1.a relates to tobacco.]

TRUSTEE (+2), 1732 (1741). *Ibid.*, 139, quoting Charter of Incorporation of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, dated 9 June 1732: 'And shall be one body politick and corporate in deed and in name by the name of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.'

VANDALIA, 1774 (not in *DAE*). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 220, quoting letter dated 30 July 1774: 'He hopes to be a pillar of the government which his Lordship [Dartmouth] Wharton and Pitt are founding in Vandalia.' [A modern reference to Vandalia occurs in *Journal of a Lady of Quality* (Miss Schaw), 240, footnote (Yale, 1923), in the words 'and one of the Vandalia petitioners in 1774.']

VERMICELLI, 1766 (*DAE* has *Vermicelli soup*, 1840). See entry under *Salop powder*, above.

+VERMONT, 1778 (1787). *H.M.C. 15. App. VI* (Carlisle), 396, quoting letter dated 19 Dec. 1778 [New York]: 'We may hence learn that we are not to flatter ourselves with the hope of winning over the Vermonters to the Crown side.'

VICE-ADMIRAL (2), 1708 (1717). *H.M.C.14. App. X* (Dartmouth), 2, quoting document dated 24 Oct. 1708 [New York]: 'Edward Viscount Cornbury, Captain General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral over New York.'

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT, 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 63, quoting letter dated 14 Feb. 1732 [Albemarle, N.C.]: 'Hath thought fit to suspend me from the Council and as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, with black and infamous caracters.' [*DAE* has *Court of Vice-Admiralty*, 1723 (s.v. *Court*, 3.o).]

+VIRGINIA CURRENCY, 1732 (1754).

Ibid., 260, quoting letter dated 17 Nov. 1732 [North Carolina]: 'Taking to himself 2s 6d in silver or gold Virginia currency for every 50 acres.'

+WEST FLORIDA, 1763 (1789). See entry under *East Florida*, above.

WOOD GROUND (*Wood*, 7), 1732 (not in *DAE*). *Cal. S.P.* 1732, 284, quoting document dated 21 Dec. 1732 [by Trustees for Georgia]: 'And within ten years clear and cultivate 100 acres of wood ground.'

'HORSE BILL'

The *Mark Twain Lexicon* of Robert L. Ramsay and Frances G. Emberson enters *horse bill*, used in *Speeches*, 185, 'I can see that printing office of prehistoric times yet, with its horse bills on the walls,' but follows the entry by an interrogation point, indicating that the meaning is unknown. M. M. Mathews of the projected *Dictionary of Americanisms* has another instance of its use, 'Parties desiring horse bills for the coming season can have the same neatly printed at this office,' from the *Newton Kansas* of March 6, 1873. He also is interested in its meaning.

Dr. G. A. Ackerman, veterinarian, of the Animal Hospital at Lincoln, states that a horse bill was a hand bill displayed in such places as barber shops and advertising the qualities and location of stallions available for breeding purposes. In the days when horses were used for transportation, many people owned mares and made a practice of raising colts to assure themselves of driving and riding horses or to provide an income through sales. The barber shop was a favorite place to display a horse bill.

It is quite possible that horse bills may also have included information about racing stallions, but such bills pertained primarily to driving and riding types of horses which would be of interest to the majority of men who would see the bills. After the coming of the automobile as a substitute for the horse, the use of the horse bill declined.

LOUISE ACKERMAN

Lincoln, Nebraska

'TAZURE'

In a list of articles to be sold at auction, found on p. 3 of the *Newark (Delaware) Post* for October 25, 1945, occurred the following item: '1 solid walnut tazure, belonging to one of the old families of Delaware.' The piece of furniture in question turned out to be a whatnot; hence the word 'tazure' must have developed by folk etymology from one of the anglicized forms (cf. *NED* and *DAE*) of French *étagère*, the first vowel of which was interpreted as the emphatic form of the indefinite article.

A. R. DUNLAP

University of Delaware

NOTES ON 'GASPERGOU'

WILLIAM A. READ

Miami, Florida

ONE OF the numerous names that have been given to the fresh-water drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens* Rafinesque, is *gaspergou*. Other common names are *bubbler*, *croaker*, *crocus* (probably a corruption of *croakers*), *gray perch*, *jewelhead*, *lake sheepshead*, *perch*, *sheepshead*, *thunder-pumper*, and *white perch*. In French Canada this fish is called *malachigan*, *tambour des lacs*, and occasionally *achigan blanc*.¹ Some of these names were suggested by the croaking or grunting sounds produced by the fish's air bladder. The noise made by a school of drumfish is said to be loud enough to awaken a sound sleeper.

The gaspergou is silvery gray on the sides and dusky to dark on the back. It is remarkable chiefly for the blunt, flat teeth of its lower jaws. It attains a length of three to four feet and a weight of forty to sixty pounds. Its flesh, especially that of large specimens, tends to be coarse and leathery. It ranges from the Great Lakes to Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Two variants of *gaspergou* are *gaspar-goo* (1810) and the plural *gaspergoos* (1831), as recorded in the NED Supplement. Two other forms, both found in English articles, are *gaspagon*, De Bow's *Review* (1851), XI, 56, and *gasper-gow*, *ibid.*, (1851), XI, 615. The DAE cites *gaspergou* from Goode, *Fisheries* (1884), I, 370. The NID and the DAE invite a comparison of *gaspergou* with *gasparot*, a name applied by the Acadians to the alewife, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus* Wilson. Other standard English dictionaries refrain from comment on the etymology of the name.

The first writer to furnish an unmistakable clue to the origin of the name was Le Page du Pratz. In his *Histoire de la Louisiane* (Paris, 1758), II, 153-154, he describes a certain fish in part as follows:

Le Casse-Burgo est un poisson excellent . . . ; il a dans la gueule deux os taillés en forme de lime, pour casser le coquillage que l'on nomme *Burgo*, d'où lui vient son nom. . . .

Dumont de Montigny is another traveler who has left a valuable record of a residence of nineteen years (1719-1738) in the region formerly called *Louisiane*. In *Mémoires Historiques sur la Louisiane* (Paris, 1753), I, 97, he describes the various fishes that abound in the lakes and streams of the country, dwelling in particular on one that he designates as *le Cazeburgot*:

1. Cf. N. E. Dionne, *Le parler populaire des Canadiens Français* (Québec, 1909), p. 422.

Mais le Roi des poissons de ce pays est sans contredit le Cazeburgot. . . . On trouve dans la tête de ce poisson deux espèces de pierres blanchâtres assez dures, sur laquelle est gravée la figure d'un *T* grec; on pretend que ces pierres reduites en poudre sont bonnes pour les femmes, & facilitent l'accouchement.

Belief in the mystical influence of the drum's ear bones has been noted by Goode for the negroes of the South and the boys of some parts of the West—a belief responsible for the terms 'lucky stones' and 'jewel-head.'² That a similar superstition prevails among certain Canadians has been asserted by A. N. Montpetit, who observes of these ear bones: 'Avec un peu de bonne volonté on peut y trouver un *S* ou un *T*, ou telle autre lettre désirée aussi bien qu'une *L*.' (*Les Poissons d'Eau Douce du Canada*, Montréal, 1877, p. 158). Along the Orinoco, too, and in French Guiana the natives attribute curative properties to the ear bones of a certain fish. For details see Bellin, *Déscription Géographique de la Guiane*, Paris, 1763, pp. 66-67; Prudhomme, *Voyage à la Guiane et à Cayenne* . . . , Paris, An vi de la République, p. 112; Gumilla, *El Orinoco Ilustrado*, Barcelona, 1791, I, 289-290.

Besides the *Mémoires Historiques* Dumont de Montigny left a manuscript entitled 'l'Établissement de la Province de la Louisiane, Poème Composé de 1728 à 1742,' a facsimile of which has been published, with an introduction and explanatory notes, by le Baron Marc de Villiers.³ On page 392 of this poem de Montigny mentions 'une espèce de raie et de beaux Casseburgots'; and on page 393 he presents crude drawings of five fishes, among which one is called *Casseburgot*.

It may be appropriate to cite a few more references to this fish. Here they are:

Baudry des Lozières, *Voyage à la Louisiane*, Paris, 1802, p. 175: 'le Casburgo.'

Berquin Duvallon, *Vue de la Colonie Espagnole*, Paris, 1803, p. 103: ' . . . celui qu'on nomme Casse-burgau du lac, qui n'est nullement celui du fleuve, et dont la chair est excellente.'

Mémoires sur la Louisiane et la Nouvelle-Orléans (not listed by Sabin), Paris, 1804, p. 41: 'On compte au nombre des meilleurs le Casseburgot, l'anguille, l'esturgeon et la barbue.'

Essai sur Quelques Usages et sur l'Idiome des Indiens de la Basse Louisiane, Opelousas, September, 1862, p. 27: 'Casburgo—Nanna-atta.'

The 'anguille' in the foregoing *Mémoires* of 1804, the work of an unknown author, is the American eel, *Anguille rostrata* Le Sueur; the 'esturgeon' is the shovelnose (also called *switchtail*, *hackleback*, or *sand sturgeon*, *Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus* Rafinesque); the 'barbue' is a species of catfish. When it is necessary to be specific, the French of Louisiana

2. *American Fishes* (Boston, 1903), p. 143.

3. See *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, n.s. (1931), XXIII, 273-434.

give the name *goujon* to the yellow cat, *Opladelus olivaris* Rafinesque, and the name *poisson bleu* to the blue cat, *Ictalurus furcatus* Cuv. & Val. But *la barbue* is still the general term for a catfish.

Duvallon's 'Casse-burgau du lac' manifestly indicates the common sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus* Walbaum, a denizen of Lake Pontchartrain as well as of the waters of the Mexican Gulf and the Atlantic coast. The fishermen of southern Louisiana, as, for example, those of Grand Isle, call the sheepshead a *casseburgau*. Compare the phrase 'Casseburgo or sheep head,' *De Bow's Review* for July 1850, ix, 289.

The anonymous author of the Opelousas manuscript translates 'Casburgo' by 'Nanna-atta,' an alteration of Choctaw *nāni* 'fish' and *hāta* 'white.' This term is not included in Byington's Choctaw dictionary.

In due time *Casburgot* passes beyond the present boundaries of the state of Louisiana. Prince Maximilian, writing from the vicinity of Little Arrow Rock, Saline County, Missouri, on May 23, 1833, has this to say: 'At this place we heard a strange noise under the boat, which my people affirmed was produced by the prickly fins of the fish called by them *Casburgot*, or *Malacigan* (*Catostomus carpio* Les.), and by the Americans, *buffalo-fish*. It weighs from five to six pounds.' See Thwaites, *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, 1906), xxiv, 122.

The prince's application of these fish names is confusing and erroneous. *Casburgot* is undoubtedly a Louisiana-French name of the fresh-water drum and also of the common sheepshead. For the buffalo fish (*Catostomidae*), on the other hand, the Louisiana-French term is *la carpe*, occasionally *le buffle*. Again, *Catostomus carpio* is an obsolete designation of the whitenosed sucker, *Moxostoma anisurum* Raf. (*Check List of Fishes*, 1930, No. 770). 'Malacigan,' in the next place, is intended for *malachigan*, a Canadian-French name of the fresh-water drum. See Dionne, as before, p. 422. *Malachigan* is a derivative of Algonquian *mān-*, 'bad' or 'ill-formed,' and *achigan* 'black bass' (*Micropterus*). An Algonquian variant is *mālachigan*. Cf. *Glossaire du Parler Français au Canada*, Québec, 1930, p. 13; and especially Cuoq, *Lexique de la Langue Algonquienne*, Montréal, 1886, pp. 12, 202. (In Cuoq's spelling of Indian words, *c* has the value of French *ch*.)

Casseburgau, as du Pratz knew, is derived from the verb *casser* and *burgau*, the name of a species of shell-fish and also of mother-of-pearl (= *burgaudine*). We have seen that the French inhabitants of Louisiana conferred the name *casseburgau* on the fresh-water drum and likewise on the common sheepshead. There are various spellings of the name: *casburgo*, *casburgot*, *casseburgau*, *cassebrigau*, etc. The pronunciations that I have heard in Louisiana are [kasbyr'go], [kazbyr'go], and [kazbri'go].

Casseburgau is generally considered a Louisiana coinage. Such, however, is not the case. Musset, *Glossaire* . . . (La Rochelle, 1929), II, 54, records *casseburgaud* as the name of a fish in Aunis and Saintonge. Roland, *Faune Populaire* . . . , III, 167, cites *casse-burgot* for the patois of Charente-Inférieure—quoted by von Wartburg, *FEW*, III, 897. Bescherelle gives the novel form *cassebargot*, with the definition 'sorte de poisson de la Guiane dont la chair est bonne à manger,' *Dict. National* (Paris, 1845), I, 551, col. 3.

Gaspergou seems not to have been used by any early French traveler in the New World. It remained for the Americans to alter the name from Louisiana-French *casseburgau*. The French of Louisiana are quite familiar with *gaspergou*. They have, indeed, made from it a simple forceful *gou*, m., with the plural *gous* or *goux*.

A NEW MEANING OF 'VALUE'

The word *value* is familiar in its economic sense of equivalence to a price, and also in the sense of utility. Lately it has been developing, in the language of shopping, a sense of ratio of utility to price, synonymous with *bargain* when that word designates the thing purchased. When a shopper says that she got good value for \$5, this is not outside the traditional sense, though it shows the beginning of development toward the new sense. But when she says there are good values at Smith's store, she always means that the prices are reasonable too; superior goods would not be spoken of as good values if the

prices were fully as high as the customary prices of such quality. The new use appears fully developed in an advertisement, apparently nation-wide, which I find in a Boston paper of April 10, 1945: 'This handsome craftsman-made mattress is tops in comfort. Tops in value, too, at \$29.50 and \$39.50.' Observe that what is to be said of the intrinsic value of the mattress is said in the first sentence. To this the second sentence adds a new attraction called 'value,' distinguished by the word 'too' as something other than what the first sentence specified, and the price is given as an essential element of this 'value.'

STEVEN T. BYINGTON

Ballard Vale, Massachusetts

PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION¹

Radio program, 'Author Meets the Critics,' January 22, 1945. Author: Joseph Wood Krutch, Professor of Dramatic Literature, Columbia University. Critics: Irwin Edman, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University; John McCaffery, Fiction Editor, *American Magazine*; Sterling North, Literary Editor, *New York Post*. Topic: Dr. Krutch's book, *Samuel Johnson*.

Mr. McCaffery (the speaker was born in Idaho, but was raised in Madison, Wisconsin): 'sæmjʊəl 'dʒənsn 'wʌns 'sed| ðeə ɪz ɪn 'ðɪs 'wɜːld no 'rɪəl də'laɪt bət ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ əv aɪ'dɪəz ɪn 'kʌnvə'seɪʃn|| pə'ræps 'ðen ɪts 'fæə tə 'seɪ ðæt 'mɪstə 'dʒənsn wʊd ə'prʊv əv 'əə 'prəʊgræm 'ðɪs 'lɪvɪŋ|| fɔː ɪn ðə 'nekst 'hæf 'aʊə ðeə wɪl bi ən ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ| ənd ə 'laɪvli 'wʌn wɪ 'hoʊp| ə'baut 'dʒəʊzəf 'wʊd 'krʊtʃəz 'nʊ bəɪ'agrəʃɪ əv 'ðɪs 'seɪm| 'sæmjʊəl 'dʒənsn||

. . . aɪ 'θɪŋk 'ðeə 'sevrəl² 'prɒbləmz³ mɪtʃ ə 'bʊk 'laɪk 'ðɪs 'brɪŋz 'ʌp 'raɪt ə'weɪ|| 'wʌn ɪz ðə 'fækt ðæt ɪt ɪz ðə 'fʊləʊə ə'pʌn| ɔ'l'mʊst ðɪ 'klæsɪk əv 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ bə'agrəʃɪz| 'bʌzwelz| 'laɪf əv 'dʒənsn|| 'mɪstə 'edmən 'wʊd 'ju 'keə tə 'meɪk 'eni| 'kʰəməntetəɪ| ə'pʌn| 'ðɪz 'θu 'bʊks ɪn 'ðeə ə'praʊtʃ tə 'dʒənsn||

Mr. Edman (the speaker was born in New York City): 'weʃl ə'd 'laɪk tə bɪ'gɪn 'bʌɪ 'seɪŋ 'ðæt| 'äi 'maɪt əz 'weʃl rɪ'vi:əl 'ðæt 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ ən 'aɪ əə 'əʊld 'frenʒs sʊ| ɪts ə 'lɪtl 'dɪfəkəlt fɔ 'mi tə bi əz vāɪ'tʊpərətɪv ət 'wʌn ə 'tu 'phɒnts| əz äi ɪk'spek tə 'wɜːk maɪ'self ʌp tə 'bi|| bət 'äi 'meɪ bə'gɪn bʌɪ 'seɪŋ| 'ðæt mən aɪ 'hɜːd| ɪndaɪ'rekli ðæt| 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ wəz 'raɪtɪŋ ʌ 'laɪf əv| 'sæmjʊəl 'dʒənsn| aɪ 'θɒt| tə 'maɪ sə'praɪz aɪ meɪ kən'fes| ðæt hi wəz 'gəʊɪŋ 'mæ:əd|| 'aɪ 'θɒt ɪt wəz| 'wʌn əv ðə 'mʊst| 'hhæzədəs| 'fʊlɪʃ| ən 'sɪli 'ɛntə'praɪzəz| kən'si:vəbl|| fɔə aɪ wəz kən'vɪrənst| ɪn 'maɪ 'ɪɡnərəns ðæt 'bʌzwel hæd 'dʌn ðə 'dʒʌb|| 'nāʊ ɪf ju 'wɒnt maɪ 'kʰəməntetəɪ ən 'ðæt 'æftə 'rɪdɪŋ 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃəz 'bʊk| aɪ hæv 'les ən 'θʊzɪ'æstɪk 'θɪŋz tə 'seɪ 'leɪtə ən bɜːəd 'laɪk tə 'ɡet māɪ ən 'θʊzɪ'æzmz 'ɔf 'fɛst|| 'æftə 'rɪdɪŋ 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃəz 'bʊk aɪm kən'vɪnst| ðæt aɪ wəz 'ɪdɪət maɪ'self| ðæt 'bʌzwel 'sɪmplɪ 'wʌznt 'du:ɪŋ ən 'kʊd 'nɒt

1. The transcription was made from a phonograph recording of part of the radio broadcast.

2. This symbol is used to represent a consonantal *l*, which sounds as if it were made with tongue tip contact accompanied by back of tongue retraction (and with considerable throat constriction in the case of one of the speakers).

3. Voiced sibilants, when final, or when interconsonantal in the sense group were recorded as unvoiced throughout the transcription, although the unvoicing has not been indicated. Unvoicing of other voiced consonants is shown where it occurs.

4. Indicates an over-aspirate production.

5. The front vowels of this speaker were centralized throughout.

'pɒsɪblɪ hæv 'dʌn| 'lɪvɪŋ mən hi 'dɪd| ənd 'nʌt 'bɪŋ 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ|
'kʊdn't hæv 'dʌn ðə 'dʒʌb hi 'dɪd 'du mɪtʃ wəz 'dʒʌst| 'kwɑɪt 'rɪsəntli
dɪ'skraɪbd bɑɪ 'æ| 'tʃeəməŋ||

Mr. McCaffery: 'mɪstə 'nɔθ frəm 'æ| 'dɪnə 'teɪbl ,kənʋə'seɪfn aɪ
'gæðə ðæt pə'hæps ju dɪsə'gri||

Mr. North (the speaker was born in Edgerton, Wisconsin): 'wel əz ə
'mætə əv 'fækt| aɪ wʊd| 'bəʊlstə 'evrɪθɪŋ 'sed so 'fæ| tə 'ðɪs ɪk'stent
ðæt| 'sɪns 'bɒzwəl 'əʊnli 'nju 'dʒʌnsn 'dʒuəriŋ ðə 'læst 'twentɪ 'wʌn 'jɪəz
əv hɪz 'laɪf ən 'fɔə 'fɪfθs əv ðə 'laɪf əv 'dʒʌnsn dɪ'pendəd ə'pɒn 'ðɪs
'twentɪ 'jɪə ɪk'spɪəriəns| ðɪ 'zɪə 'pɪəriəd əv 'kɔəs kʊd bi 'mʌtʃ 'betə 'dʌn
bɑɪ 'sʌmwʌn hu 'kheɪm 'leɪtə æn 'stædɪd 'mɔə əv ðə 'sɔəsəz|| 'bʌt| 'aɪ
'du 'wɒn tə 'meɪk ə 'pɔɪnt 'hɪə|| aɪ 'θɪŋk ðə 'bʊk ɪz| 'ɪksələntli 'dʌ:ən||
bət aɪm 'gouɪŋ 'tu: 'tʃæfəndʒ 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ ɒn 'wʌn 'pɔɪnt aɪ 'θɪŋk 'hɪz
'veəri 'slɑɪtli 'dʒeləs əv 'mɪstə 'bʌzwəl| æz 'meɪbɪ 'eɪbrə'hheɪm 'lɪŋkən 'wʌz
əv 'æn 'rʌtlədʒ| ɪt sɪmz tə mɪ ðæt 'veəri 'ɔfn ə| ,bɑɪ'agrəfə| hu ɪz 'vɛəri|
'mʌtʃ ɪm'prest ən 'dɪplɪ ə'moufənəli 'muvd bɑɪ hɪz 'sʌbdʒɪk't 'meɪ 'teɪk
hɪm 'ʌntu hɪm'self ənd rɪ'zent ə 'lɪl 'bɪt 'ɛniwʌn 'els hu hɪz 'evə
ə'temptəd ə 'sɪmələ| 'laɪf|| əz ə 'mætə əv 'fækt a 'θɪŋk 'sʌmtaɪmz
'bʌzwəl wʌz| ʌ 'betə 'mæn ðən 'dʒʌnsn mɪtʃ aɪm 'juə 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ wɪl
,dɪ'ndɑ:ɪ| 'ænd| aɪ 'wɒn tə 'kwʊt 'bɪtɪn 'ræskʊw wəθ 'hum aɪ 'ɔl'mʊst
'nevə ə'gri ɒn 'ðæt pə'tɪkjʊlə 'pɔɪnt|| ɪn hɪz 'taɪtnz əv 'lɪtətʃʊə hɪ sez
'bʌzwəl hu wəz ə 'greɪt 'mæən| hæd ðə 'tʃæmɪŋ hju'mɪləti əv bə'lɪvɪŋ
ðæt hɪ wəz ə 'mɪə 'ɪerɪdʒənt fə rɪ'kɔədɪŋ ðə mɪ'nʊtsɪə əv ən ɪntə'lektʃʊəl
'dɪk'teɪtə əv 'ðɪs 'pɪəriəd ənd hɪ 'nevə fə ə 'moumənt 'rɪələɪzd ðæt ðə
'laɪf əv 'sæmjʊəl 'dʒʌnsn wəz 'væstli sə'pɪəriə tə 'ɛniθɪŋ 'dʒʌnsn| hæd
'ɛvə 'rɪtn||

Mr. McCaffery: 'ðæts| 'sɜtnli ə 'pɔɪnt əv 'vju wɪð mɪtʃ 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ ɪz
'gouɪŋ tə 'teɪk ɪfju|| 'wʊd 'ju 'laɪk tə 'teɪk 'ɪfju wɪð ɪt 'nau 'mɪstə
'edməŋ||

Mr. Edman: 'fju:tə| 'aɪ 'wʊd|| 'aɪ 'θɪŋk 'ɔl 'wʌn 'hæz tə 'du ɪz 'kwʊt
'eɪ 'betə 'raɪtə ðən 'mɪstə 'ræsko| 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ hɪm'self| ɒn ðə 'sʌbdʒɪk't|
bɪ'kɔs 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ hu 'hæz 'bɪn ə'kju:zd bɑɪ| 'kheləs 'rɪdəz əv 'rʌnɪŋ
'daʊn| 'bɒzwəl| ɪz 'sɜtnli 'nɒt eɪ 'greɪt| əd'maɪrə əv 'bɒzwəlz 'pɜsənəl
'kærəktə||

Mr. McCaffery . . . aɪ 'θɪŋk ðæt prə'fesə 'krʊtʃ| hæd tu 'spend ə 'lɪl
'bɪt 'tu 'mʌtʃ 'tʌm| 'θɪŋkɪŋ| 'ɔv ðə ,rɛpju'teɪfn| 'hɪz ,rɛpju'teɪfn| bɪ'fɔə
hɪz ,ækə'demɪk 'kəlɪgz| ɪn 'ɪæktʃʊəli 'bɪŋ 'veəri 'meɪʒəd| əbaʊt 'telɪŋ
'mæ| hɪ 'gat 'ɔl ðə kən'klʊɡnz ɪn 'hɪz 'bʊk| æn aɪ 'θɪŋk ðæt 'sæmjʊəl
'dʒʌnsn 'sʌfəd||

Mr. Edman: æz ə 'mætə əv 'fækt hɪ 'wɛɪstəd 'hɪz 'thāɪm 'duɪŋ 'ðæt
bɪ'kɔs bɑɪ ðə 'thaim hɪ wəz 'θru 'wɜ:kɪŋ 'ɔn ðə 'bʊk hɪ 'nu 'mɔə ə'bʌʊt

"dʒɑnsn ðən 'ɛnɪ əv 'hɪz| 'khalɪgz du ən ðeɪ 'kudnt ʌv| 'tʃɛkt ɪm ʌp
 'ʔɛnɪweɪ|| bət 'aɪ 'du 'θɪŋk ðə 'bʊk 'sʌfə ə 'lɪtl 'bɪt 'frʌm| 'eɪ 'sɜːn
 'khɑɪnd ʌv| ə'thenʃən ə 'lɪtl 'tu 'skrʌpjələs tu 'mʌt 'ʔðə 'khalɪgz| æn
 'skʌləz maɪt 'seɪ ɪn 'kɑːtrə'dɪkʃn æn 'ðæt maɪt brɪŋ ʌp 'wʌn 'ʔðə
 'ɪndə'sɪgn ɪt 'sɪmz tə mi əbaʊt ðə 'bʊk|| ðə 'bʊk ɪz ə baɪ'ʔɑgrəfɪ æn ə
 'souf| 'pɪktʃə əv 'ɪŋɡlənd| əv ðə 'θaɪm| ən ɪk'strɒdʒəʊəlɪ| 'vɪvɪd 'wʌn||
 bət 'ðæn ɪf ju 'khaʊnt ðə 'nʌmbə əv 'pheɪdʒʌz| ɪn ðə 'tʃæptə 'ʔɒn|
 'dʒɑnsnz 'feɪks'pɪəʊən 'krɪtəsɪzm 'ðeɪ ə'baʊt| 'eɪn 'fɑɪv 'aɪ 'θɪŋk| æn ju
 'ɪntə'rʌpt ðə baɪ'ɑgrəfɪ tə 'get æn 'ʔædmərəbl . . . əv 'dʒɑnsnz
 'feɪks'pɪəʊən 'krɪtəsɪzm| bət ju 'luːz ðə 'pɪktʃə ɪn 'ðæt 'lɒŋ ɪntə'rʌpʃən||

Mr. Krutch: lɛt mi dʒʌs 'seɪ ðæt ɪf 'ðɪz 'dʒenrɪlmən| 'nəʊ ðə
 'dʒʊn'soːʊ'nɪənz| əv 'hʊm 'ðeə ə 'greɪt 'mɛtɪn| əz 'wel əz 'aɪ 'dəʊ
 'ðeɪd 'bɪ| 'vɛːəɪ 'keəfl 'nʌt tə 'seɪ 'ɛnθɪŋ ə'baʊt 'dʒʌnsn ðæt ðeɪ 'kudnt
 'saɪt ə 'soʊs 'fɔː||

Mr. McCaffery: aɪ 'maɪt 'seɪ ðæt ðə 'dʒən'sounɪənz ʌə ə 'grʊp ʌv
 'dʒɑnsn 'ʔædɪkts hu 'fəloʊ| 'ʔevrɪθɪŋ tɜːnd 'aʊt ə'pɒn 'dʒɑnsən ən hæv
 ə 'mæɡəzɪn əv 'ðeə 'ʊn ɪznt 'ðæt 'tru prə'fesə 'krʊf| [Mr. Krutch: 'jes]
 ænd 'ðeɪ 'aː ə'mʌŋ 'ði| 'lædʒɪst ɪn 'nʌmbəz| æn ðə 'greɪtɪst ɪn
 fə'nætəsɪzm| ʔʌv 'ɔl 'lɪtərəɪ 'ædɪkts ɪz 'ðæt 'raɪt||

Mr. Krutch: 'aɪ 'θɪŋk 'ðæts 'trʊ:||

Mr. North: 'wel ænd 'aɪ 'daʊnt 'θɪŋk 'ʔɛnɪwən 'hɪə tə'nʌɪt ɪz ə'tæɪŋ
 'dʒʌnsnz ə'bɪlətɪ əz ə 'krɪnk ɪn 'hɪz| 'fɪftɪ 'tu 'laɪv əv ðə 'phəʊəts hɪ
 'dɪd 'ʔeksələnt,lɪ æn| bɪ'kʌz hɪ hɪm'setf kud 'tɜːn ə 'veəɪ| 'hænsəm
 hɪ'roɪk 'kʌplət æt 'θaɪmz fɔː 'ɪnstəns| 'ðeə 'mæək 'mʌt 'ɪz ðə 'skʌləz
 'laɪf ə'seɪl 'tɔɪl 'ʔenvɪ 'wɒnt| ðə 'peɪtrən ænd ðə 'dʒeɪt|| aɪ 'mɪn mʊdʒ
 ɪz 'nɪəɪ əz 'ɡʊd əz 'pəʊps 'sætəɪz 'maɪ 'wepən bət aɪm 'tu dɪs'krɪt tu
 'rʌn ə'mʌk wɪð 'evrɪ 'mæn aɪ 'mɪt|| ðæt hɪ hæd hɪm'self ə'temptəd
 'ðɪz 'θɪŋz æz ʌv 'kəʊs hæd 'kəʊləɪdʒ ən 'wɔːdzwəθ 'meɪd hɪm ə 'ɡʊd
 'krɪtɪk| ɪn 'fækt æn 'eksələnt 'krɪtɪk| ðəʊ pə'hæps 'nʌt əz 'greɪt æz 'them
 ə 'seɪnə 'byv ə 'wʌn əv ðə 'mæn hu 'tʃeɪndʒd| 'ʔə ə'tetʊd 'təʊd 'laɪf hɪ
 wəz 'stɪl ə 'veəɪ 'saʊnd 'krɪnk əv 'feɪkspɪə ænd ʌv 'pəʊɪtrɪ||

Mr. McCaffery: 'mɪstə 'krʊf aɪ 'θɪŋk 'ðɪs ɪz 'joʊə 'pɔɪnt tə 'kʌm ɪn
 'hɪə||

Mr. Krutch: 'wel 'ʔaɪ 'dʒəs 'wɒnt tə go 'bæk ə 'məʊmənt| tə 'sʌmθɪŋ
 ðæt wəz 'seɪəd ə 'məʊmənt ə'ɡəʊ əbaʊt| 'dʒʌnsnz 'ʃaːp 'seːŋz|| 'ðeɪ
 wə rɪ'fɜːd tu əz 'bɪŋ 'ʔevədəns əv 'hɪz| 'læk əv 'hju'mæːənətɪ|| 'aɪ
 'θɪŋk ɒn ðə 'kɑːntreːəri| 'ðeɪ 'aː 'mɪəɪ 'evədəns əv hɪz 'lʌv əv 'wɪːət|| 'lɛt
 mi 'dʒʌs| 'ɡɪv fə 'ɪnstəns ə 'sɪŋɡl ɪɡ'zæːəmpəl| əv mət 'maɪt bɪ 'kɔːld
 brʊ'tæːt ətɪ|| ə 'fɛɪməs 'keɪs 'mɛr hɪ wəz 'lɪsɪŋ tə 'sʌmwʌn 'pleɪ ə 'veəɪ
 'dɪfə'kʌl-ɪt 'pɪs ɒn ðə 'vaː'ɔːfɪən| ænd| ðə 'pɜːsn 'nekst tu ɪm 'seːəd 'hʌv
 dʒu 'laɪk ɪt| ən hɪ 'sed aɪ 'daʊnt 'laɪk ɪt ət 'ʔəːt|| ænd ðə 'pɜːsn 'nekst

tə him 'sē:əd its 'vēəri 'difə,kʌlt|| ənd 'hi 'sē:əd| aɪ 'wɪf ɪt əd 'bɪn
 ɪm'pāsəbɪ|| nāŭ 'ðæts ə 'vēəri 'brʊtʃ 'θi-ŋ bət i 'dɪdnt 'seɪ ət tə bi
 'brʊ:,təl| hi 'sed ɪt tə 'merk ə 'faɪn 'pɔ:ɪn|| ən 'āɪm 'pɜ:fɪktlɪ 'wɪlɪŋ tə
 'sækɹəfais ðə 'fɪlɪŋz əv 'ɛnɪ'baɪ 'preznɪ ɪn ði 'er'tiθ 'sɛntʃəri fə ðə 'seɪk
 əv 'hævɪŋ 'ðæt rɪ'maɪ:k||

Mr. North: 'aɪm 'preznɪt bət 'nat ɪn ði 'ertɪθ 'sentʃəri ənd aɪ 'wʊd
 'laɪk tu əb'dʒekt|| əz ə 'mætə əv 'fækt 'mat'evə hi 'sed ə'baut| ðə
 ,vaɪə'lməst wəz 'ʌnɪm'pɔ:ɪnt bət 'hau kəd 'ʔenɪwʌn so 'ʔɪnsələ bi ə
 ,junə'vɜ:sl 'dʒɪnjəs hu 'seɪd| 'fəʒənəz əʒ 'fulz||

Mr. Krutch: hi 'kwoutɪd 'sʌm 'bɑɪ əz 'seɪŋ 'ðæ:ət| 'kwoutɪd ət wɪð
 'juməs ə'prʊvʃ||

Mr. North: 'wel-bʌt ju 'mʌst 'ʔæ:əd ðət hi 'də'spaɪzd ðə 'skɑ:tf ənd
 'ðeə 'oʊpən 'feə| ðət hi bə'lɪtld ði 'ʔaɪrɪʃ| ənd ðət ɪn 'dʒenrəl hi wəz
 'vēəri 'ɪnsələ|| ɪn 'fækt ju 'maɪ 'kɔl hɪm ən ,aɪsə'leɪfɪnɪst||

Mr. Edman: wel hi 'wʌznt ə 'junə'vɜ:sl 'dʒɪnjəs| hi wəz ə 'vēəri 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ
 'dʒɪnjəs|| 'mɪstə 'krʊtʃ 'pɔɪnts 'ðæt 'aut ænd ju 'kænt ɪk'spekt ən
 'ɪŋɡlɪʃmən tə bi ə| 'junə'vɜ:sl 'dʒɪnjəs| 'hɪz 'dʒʌst ən 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'dʒɪnjəs||

Mr. Krutch: 'ðeə 'sɪmz tə bi ə 'slaɪt kən'fju:ʒn 'hɪ:ʃ| 'ɔlso:ʊ bə'twɪn
 'dʒʌnsn ʔænd 'məɪ|| aɪ 'wɔnt ju tu 'ʌndə'stæ:ənd 'ɔl əv 'ju: ðət ɪt wəz
 'dʒʌnsn hu 'held 'ðɪz ə'pɪnjənz| 'nʌt 'məɪ:||

The transcription was prepared with the assistance of the following students in Phonetics, Teachers College Columbia University: Doris Cleary, Christine Hoch, and Annetta Wood.

EDITORIALS AND REVIEWS

'NAMES ON THE LAND'

IN THE early eighteen hundreds a trail ran east and west through central Missouri—a trail used by Indians and wild animals, later by frontiersmen, traders and pioneers. About one-third the way between St. Louis and Kansas City the trail divided. One fork continued west, the other headed south to what are now Arkansas, Texas and old Mexico. To direct those who might be in doubt the southbound fork bore a sign post which read 'MEXICO.' Since some of the trail travellers did not go beyond the point where the trail divided, a small community began to form. By 1936 that community had a population of nearly ten thousand people and celebrated its first centenary with appropriate ceremonies. A guest of honor came from the neighboring country, for the community had grown up with the name taken from the old trail marker. It was on the map as Mexico, Missouri.¹

Now for about ten years, sporadic efforts have been made by various individuals and groups of the Modern Language Association to interest language scholars seriously in place-names and place-naming in the United States. Some bibliographic work of a tentative nature has been done, and a few acceptable studies have been completed. At least one effort has been made to get under way the preparation and publication of a comprehensive dictionary of place-names in the United States with separate volumes for many of the states or regional areas—a scheme that might have made use of all the interested talent over a period of years. The opportunity to sponsor such a project is still open to some university press or learned society.

Of serious place-name studies brought to conclusion, the most thoroughly done is still that of Missouri names under the general direction of Professor Ramsey. *American Speech* has printed a number of brief studies of individual names or now and then an essay on a group or class of names. Somewhat sketchy reports have also been made of the place-names of a number of states, such as the one by Barnes for Arizona. In addition, the days of the Great Depression brought some returns in place-name studies by WPA workers under fairly competent direction. In general, however, the field is still undiscovered territory.

When this reviewer, more than a year ago, first saw a manuscript, tentatively titled HAPNUS² for want of a better name, he was well

1. A letter from Major O. G. Hocker citing the local editor, L. Mitchell White, as authority. There are also towns named Mexico in Maine and New York.

2. *Historical Account of Place-Naming in the United States.*

aware that something unusual and excellent had been searched out of hundreds of original sources and put together in a fascinating manner. The author, George R. Stewart, is not a newcomer to the field of place-names. He has submitted commentaries on various phases of the subject and has been prominent among those who during the past few years have met frequently to promote interest in place-names and to sponsor investigation. He is also what might be called the spark plug of one of the most active place-name efforts now in progress.

*Names on the Land*³ as an historical record 'carrieth much impression and enchantment.' To be taken back to the time when 'nameless headlands split the surf, nameless lakes reflected nameless mountains and nameless rivers flowed through nameless valleys into nameless bays' is in itself enchanting. The style is also enchanting and leaves an impression that is not quickly forgotten. The reader soon realizes that the names of this land have 'grown out of the life and the life-blood' of those who went before. Even the little names of swamps and ponds and creeks and hills, of streets, ranches and plantations, and coves and gulches take on new interest with a reading of the stories in this book. One has, for example, the feel of history being made at full gallop as he moves along with the horseman who with the name of Lexington on his lips pounds out the words of 'liberty or die' from Massachusetts to the southernmost colony. The river bordering Mexico and the United States assumes an aspect of historical stubbornness with three accepted names instead of one; Massachusetts becomes the land of English namesakes; Martha's Vineyard gets an explantation 'how' but not a 'why'; Newport News has both a how and why. The river named for Henry Hudson we learn was never called by his name by the Dutch people, although they used six other names for the same river. Whereas the struggle of Dutch and English in the New World is summed up neatly and sorrowfully with one sentence, 'done in York heretofore named Amsterdam in New Netherland,' an entire chapter is required to present the interesting material about the name New York. Other examples of our manifold heritage could be given endlessly—Block Island, Bourbon, Columbia, Green Mountains, Washington, Anacortes. . . .

As one reads *Names on the Land* he is forcefully reminded of Humboldt's statement that a name is at times an historical monument.⁴ Most of us have inherited a general and vague picture of the background of our national history—of early Spanish settlers, of French and Dutch

3. *Names on the Land*. By George R. Stewart. New York: Random House, 1945. ix, 418 pp.

4. Referred to in Gutierre Tibon's *America—setenta siglos de la historia de un nombre*, Mexico, 1945.

and of the Puritans. Nowhere before have we been told so many detailed stories of how these same people gave names to the places they settled and the geographical features they saw. Nor have we been told of the names that existed before they took over—*before history*.⁵ For this reason there is a freshness in reading about *how the first Spaniards gave names and of the English . . . and French in the same years*, of *how the Massachusetts General Court also dealt with names and how the people themselves began to give names*. With the reminder that *names are symbols of empire*, the history of New York in its names becomes fascinating. And when *the Spaniards name another kingdom*, one gets a backstage glimpse of history.

Through the fortunes of war *names become more English . . . or less English* and as they are *taken to the mountains* or are changed during the years when the English fought the French the reader follows the great give-and-take with a certain wonder.

Then, *the Leather-Jackets rode North*, and naturally *there are more new names in the land*. After *the last frontiers are reached* a throwback to the earlier days helps *America discover Columbus*, commemorating him with names big and little. *Ancient glories are renewed* with names from classical countries, but finally *a new nation takes on the business of naming*. A distinct Yankee flavor results when the new nation *takes over the French names* that have stood for many years—names that give way as the people of the colonies migrate to *Mr. Jefferson's western lands*. From these western lands frontiersmen push on to *the dry country and the farther mountains*, and *names given by a new generation* appear on the land.

The entire country is settled, cities are growing, and there must be *patterns for street names*. Regional areas have their characteristics: there is *the flavor of the new south* and *the melodrama of the Forties*; even *the tradition of the States* is broken by Congress. After *the cities of the Fifties* have named their streets, *difficulties come over the land* and there is *fighting again*. Eventually Congress takes over the prerogatives of naming and after *a last flourishing* the country settles down to systematic management of place-naming. But system does not always convince, and the people sometimes stand for what they want with a point blank 'Change the name of Arkansas—Never!'

Rules and regulations come in with geographical boards and committees, but still there remains the *flavor of California* in her names, and in spite of *modern methods* an occasional *cause célèbre* stirs the people.

5. This phrase and other phrases in italics that follow are approximate titles of chapters in *Names on the Land*.

Even though the creative period for the giving of place-names seems to be ended, a great deal of *unfinished business* remains. And the names on the land remain as our *heritage*.

Professor Stewart's book may be read in several ways. One may start at the beginning and read consecutively from page to page. Although he will not find perfect historical continuity, he will be moving along the trails of history in the splendid company of the early explorers and settlers. Or the reader may turn to the index and select those names which appeal to him most for one reason or another. Each account will be a fascinating story. Finally, one may open the book at random and read whatever appears on the page before him. Here is a book, in short, that may be read frontwards or backwards or from the middle in either direction and be fully enjoyed.

HAROLD W. BENTLEY

Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin
Mexico, D.F.

'WESTERN WORDS'

IT HAS been pointed out on several occasions that before a true American dialect dictionary—or, if you prefer, a dictionary of spoken American English—can be prepared it will be necessary to prepare a number of topical vocabularies, occupational and otherwise. These vocabularies will have to be comprehensive, so that the common terms will not be lost sight of in the search for two-headed calves, and they will have to be checked throughout the area in which the topic is a part of the culture, so that one will know, for instance, the relative areas of distribution for *pummies* and *bagasse* for the refuse derived from grinding sugar-cane. And if possible, some effort should be made to locate the earliest use of each term, so that the channels of dissemination may be plotted.

This of course represents the ideal occupational glossary. In practice, however, we usually have to be content with somewhat less. For most of this collecting is inevitably done by amateurs, for whom the investigation of words is a hobby; and most of these amateurs—generally through no fault of their own—are without adequate training in methodology. Such facts account for what shortcomings exist in Ramon F. Adams' *Western Words*.¹

Adams has the familiarity with the cowboy and his vernacular that can only come from study over a period of years. His knowledge ex-

1. *Western Words: A Dictionary of the Range, Cow Camp, and Trail*. By Ramon F. Adams. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1944. xiv, 182 pp.

tends to all phases of the cow hand's activities, and recognizes the many sources from which the vocabulary of the cattle-raising industry is drawn. Unfortunately, however, he has not systematized this knowledge as much as he might have. He has gathered terms 'from every part of the range'—from Montana to the Rio Grande, from Oklahoma to California (possibly also from the new range-areas in the Florida swamps). He also points out in his preface that there are sectional differences in terminology, and that new terms have grown up and old ones disappeared with changing customs of range and rodeo. Yet for few of his items does he indicate the geography or chronology of usage. For example, *cowpuncher* is glossed as 'a more recent title of the cowboy, derived from the metal-pointed prod-pole employed to urge cattle into stock-cars.' *Cuitan*, 'an Indian pony,' it is explained, is a term derived through Chinook jargon from the name given by 'the first coastal Indian tribe to see a horse.' An Americanist would like to know the name of that 'first Indian tribe'; a dialect geographer would like to know whether *cuitan* is used all over the range country or only in the Northwest. Are all the names for the various ways of handling a gun, such as the *Curly Bill spin* (glossed as being the same as the *road-agent's spin*, which in turn is glossed as 'just the reverse of the *single roll*'—so that one has to run down two cross-references before he learns what the term means), generally known now, or are some of them obsolete, or do they have limited distribution?

Too, Adams seems to have a somewhat patronizing attitude towards his subject. A Spanish word is always given with the 'correct' Spanish pronunciation, even though one suspects that it is generally Americanized. Occasionally, as for *coyote* ('(co-yo'tay) Pronounced by the Westerner *ki'yote*'), he condescends to give the generally used pronunciation, but leaving the impression that usage is somehow inferior. This condescension appears also in the introduction, where the exotic roughness of the cowpuncher's life, the picturesqueness of his 'unlettered' or 'fruity and unfaded' similes and metaphors is—to say the least—a bit overplayed.

'The cowman has always reserved control of his spelling and pronunciation, completely ignoring the dictionary. He pronounces his Spanish as it comes to his ear.' (Naturally!!) 'His grammar is rough and rugged like his hills and canyons.' The attitude of these sentences is not the attitude of scientific investigation; it leads a reader to suspect that in the search for the exotic, many everyday terms—terms a part of the normal vocabulary of both Adams and the roughest cow hand he talked with—have been overlooked. One amusing example is thrust in the reader's face by the blurb on the dust-jacket: '[The book] is so arranged that the reader

can find equally the meaning of "calaboose" and the Texas expression for "jail". But there is no entry for either *calaboose* or *jail*.

There is also a superfluity of anecdotes. Occasionally, as for the entry *goodnighting*, the anecdote is necessary to explain the term. But generally, as for *cow town* and *flannel mouth*, the entry and its gloss appear to be only excuses for ringing in an anecdote.

The impression *Western Words* creates is that it is an amateurish job. This impression does not mean that it is an uninteresting book. It is colorful; and the aficionado of Western movies and Western novels will eat it up. Nor is it without value to the student of dialect, for Adams has supplied the raw material for a check list that can be used to run down the currency and geographical distribution of the key terms. But it is a pity that Adams didn't join to his interest and knowledge a better linguistic orientation and a sounder methodology, so that this duplication of effort would not be necessary.

RAVEN I. McDAVID, JR.

Duke University

ON THE 'DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL SLURS'

The Editor, *American Speech*:

The review of my *Dictionary of International Slurs* by Mr. Raven I. McDavid Jr. in *American Speech* of April, contains a number of mis-statements and presumptions which call for corrections.

1. 'Roback's book . . . purporting to cover all languages.' Nowhere in the volume have I made such a claim. About a score of languages were dealt with, and in the preface I say distinctly, 'The foreign sections serve more as samples and do not pretend to be full lists.'

2. 'A great many of the terms included are not "international" by any reasonable definition of the term, but concern color, religion, and occupation.' Evidently the reviewer thinks that Jews are only a religious sect, and that Negroes are just colored people. Of course, this pedantic view according to which Jews, Negroes, and other apolitical units would be omitted from a work of this kind is, to my mind, untenable. That 'a great many of the terms are not "international" . . . but concern occupation' is news to me. I could find no basis whatever for this assertion.

3. Incorrect is also the statement that I have not designated the level of usage of the term. In hundreds of places, the italicized designation, in parentheses, *e.g.*, American slang, English slang, colloquialism, low slang, cant, jocular, smart-aleckism, will be found.

4. 'Roback is writing against anti-Judaism, not against national slurs.' I did not mention Judaism in the whole book. If the Jews received more

space than any other group, would it not be expected, considering that they have been the world's scapegoat No. 1 for two thousand years?

5. As to etyma, distribution, and sources, in my preface I stated expressly, 'The purpose of the volume is not primarily lexicographic.' It was intended as an *inventory* of slurs, with as much explanatory material as was found necessary and relevant. The local and temporal distribution might be the point of departure for the future investigator who cared to make of it a life study.

6. When the reviewer refers to my 'proposed solution—a federal law barring the mails to printed matter containing such slurs,' he is actually confusing the issues. On pages 324-325, my readers will find that what I say is the opposite, viz., 'General appraisals of Negro, Jew, Catholic or Chinaman, no matter how much censure or belittlement they contain must be tolerated.' Certainly that includes ordinary slurs.

7. Mr. McDavid Jr. recognizes 'only about a third in any form' of the English slurs I cited. That is the *reviewer's* deficiency, not the author's. Similarly when he claims to have checked my foreign lists with 'native speakers' who found them wanting, I must say again that the author is not responsible for the lack of information in 'native speakers.' Perhaps 'native speakers' are not the final arbiters, but scholars to whom I have submitted some of my lists.

8. 'Swabia,' contends the reviewer, 'as a political power disappeared in the 13th century'; therefore he thinks no place should have been given to the Swabians in the lists of proverbs. There is again the literal-mindedness of the reviewer. On page 150, I explain the matter fully, concluding, 'Where, however, the Germans themselves singled out the Prussians, Saxons, or Swabians for special (unfavorable) traits, the latter were regarded as separate units.' It apparently does not suit the reviewer to dwell on my explanations, which, in every case, go to show that I have forestalled the captious critic.

The reviewer has chosen to condemn the book on general principles, and in blanket statements. Only two instances are cited among the English terms and two among the proverbial phrases to show my inconsistency or shortcomings: including as slurs 'Dutchman's breeches' for a kind of flower, and 'hopscotch,' as well as the Shakespearian line 'Something is rotten in the State of Denmark' and 'The English don't know when they are beaten.'

Again literal-mindedness crops up. A slur, I submit, is not a philological or linguistic entity but a *mental attitude*. In the interpretation of possible slurs, we do not consult the sluree or the fictitious impartial observer, but the *association* in the mind of the slurrer. In the *Dictionary*, I made

it clear that where there was a doubt, the phrase or proverb in question was considered a slur, simply because the same Mr. McDavid Jr. might have hauled me over the coals for omitting such phrases as might be construed as slurs. Whether *hopscotch* is etymologically connected with the Scotch or not, as children, many of us would think of a grotesquely hopping Scotchman, when playing the game. Similarly the average Englishman or American does not see anything particularly handsome about a Dutchman's breeches, and every reference to it goes with a somewhat amused state of mind. The reviewer alleges that "The English don't know when they are beaten" has almost always been considered a compliment.' By whom? Certainly not by the French, who were employing it. Are we to suppose that when our generals recently were saying the same about the Japanese, they too were complimenting them?

His sneer at my 'methodology,' because for the Yiddish slurs, I used no Yiddish dictionary but depended on Bernstein's Yiddish proverbs and my memory, would have been more justified, had he actually found relevant items in some Yiddish dictionary which I omitted.

In conclusion, I too should be glad 'if some scholar or group of scholars would make a dictionary of derogatory remarks' etc., etc., but until that day comes, my *Dictionary of International Slurs* will remain the only work of its kind without guide or model.

A. A. ROBACK

Cambridge, Massachusetts

BIBLIOGRAPHY*

PRESENT DAY ENGLISH

JOSEPH JONES
University of Texas

- Adams, J. D. Speaking of books. N.Y. *Times Book Rev.*, Sep. 16, 1945, p. 2; Oct. 7, p. 2.
Are pictures weakening the power of the printed word?
- 'Agriculturally speaking' series; agricultural research bulletins, nos. 1 (1934)-26 (1945). Chicago: Swift & Company.
Several numbers (2, 7, 12, 23) contain information on terminology; nos. 24 and 25 discuss stockyards slang.
- Alden, J. Lots of names, short sentences, simple words; readability tests by Gunning and Flesch. *Printers' Ink*, June 29, 1945, pp. 21-22.
- Anderson, J. Redwood. The king's English. *English*, 5: 108-110. Spring 1945.
An attack on Basic English.
- Baldwin, H. L. That's a hell of a way to run a railroad. *Adv. & Sell.*, 38: 58. Aug. 1945.
Comments on advertisements by the B. & M. railroad.
- Barnes, Frances. Use or misuse? *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, July 28, 1945, p. 21.
On the use of 'in back of' for 'behind' or 'at the back of.'
- Bartholomew, H. S. And why not? *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Sep. 22, 1945, p. 20.
On the use of 'and' to begin sentences.
- Bender, J. F. How do you pronounce it? N.Y. *Times Mag.*, July 15, 1945, p. 20.
Lists 132 words gleaned from tests given New York City teachers by the Dept. of Education's Board of Examiners.
- . Is it time to do some brushing up on salesmen's speech habits? *Sales Management*, 55: 128. July 1, 1945.
- . Their voices 'soft and low.' N.Y. *Times Mag.*, Sep. 9, 1945, p. 22.
A discussion of the importance of women's speech habits, with comments on speech traits of nine prominent women.
- Bent, Silas. Mr. Bent on grammar. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Apr. 7, 1945, p. 15.
Objects to the use of certain weak past participles, redundant locutions, and so forth.
- . The obsolescent past participle. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, May 19, 1945, p. 15.
- Blanck, J. News from the rare book sellers; plums of the bookman's speech. *Pub. Weekly*, 148: 152-153, 525-526. July 14, Aug. 11, 1945.
- Bolinger, Dwight L. Inhibited and uninhibited stress. *Quart. Jour. Speech*, 31: 202-207. Apr. 1945.
- 'Boon-doggle.' *Notes & Queries*, 188: 191. May 5, 1945.
- Bossard, J. H. S. Family modes of expression; study of the linguistic element in the family culture. *Am. Sociol. Rev.*, 10: 226-237. Apr. 1945.
- Brewster, P. G. Spelling riddles from the Ozarks. *South. Folklore Quart.*, 8: 301-303. Dec. 1944.
- Brown, Ivor. A word in your ear, and just another word. New York: Dutton, 1945. ix, 136 and 128 pp.
A combined edition of two anthologies by the editor of the *London Observer*, dealing with origins and histories of words; semantic overtones and connotations are discussed. See also Reynolds.
- Bryant, Margaret M. The English inflections and form words. *Word Study*, Oct. 1945, pp. 3-4.
Discussion of present-day inflections and of problems concerning loss and survival of certain inflectional forms.
- Burley, D. Original handbook of Harlem jive. New York: The Author, 2340 8th Ave., 1944.
- Burnham, J. M. English dialects and middle American speech; reply to M. Cowley with rejoinder. *New Repub.*, 113: 162. Aug. 6, 1945.

* Many of the items in this bibliography have been supplied by a committee of readers. We wish to acknowledge for this issue the assistance of Kathleen Blow, E. S. Clifton, Martha Jane Gibson, Theodore Hornberger, A. G. Kennedy, Mamie Meredith, I. W. Russell, F. F. Seely, J. H. Sledd, Robert Wadsworth.

- Bush, Vannevar. As we may think. *Life*, Sep. 10, 1945, pp. 112-124.
New mechanical means of recording knowledge may produce such terms as *vocoder* and *memex*.
- Carlile, J. S. Production and direction of radio programs. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1944. 397 pp.
Contains 'glossary of radio production terms' and 'studio sign language.'
- Connelly, Eva L. and Maroney, T. P. The legal secretary, with glossary of legal terms. New York: Gregg, 1945. 305 pp.
- Conversationalist. N.Y. *Times Mag.*, Aug. 26, 1945, p. 2.
Note defending 'conversationalist' as opposed to 'conversationist.'
- Cowley, Malcolm. How do we talk American? *New Republic*, 113: 50-51. July 9, 1945.
— The middle American style. N.Y. *Times Book Rev.*, July 15, 1945, p. 3.
Discusses the exaggeratedly simple style in American writing, with reference to dialects as well as to the style as a literary instrument. See also Burnham.
- Cunningham, Cornelius C. Stress variations in oral interpretation. *Quart. Jour. Speech*, 31: 55-62. Feb. 1945.
- Daniel, Anita. Our local boom in foreign tongues. N.Y. *Times Mag.*, Aug. 12, 1945, p. 20.
- Dowdall, H. C. The word 'person.' London *Times Lit. Supp.*, Feb. 17, 1945, p. 79.
A letter on the history of the word and its connotations.
- Downing, Chet. Journalese jargon. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, May 19, 1945, p. 15.
On the taboo of not splitting a verb phrase with an adverbial infinitive.
- Ericson, Eston Everett. Apocope in American English. *Notes & Queries*, 188: 190. May 5, 1945.
— The dialect of up-state New York: a study of the folk-speech in two works of Marietta Holley. *Stud. in Philol.*, 42: 690-707. Oct. 1945.
- Flesch, R. How copy writers can use readability tests. *Printers' Ink*, Aug. 31, 1945, pp. 85-86.
See also Alden.
- Foster, Freling. Keep up with the world. *Collier's*, Sep. 8, 1945, p. 6.
On misused war words 'zoom' and 'commando.'
- Freeman, W. C. Letter to editor. N.Y. *Times*, May 9, 1945, p. 22.
'Amputee' is classed with 'inductee,' 'enrollee,' and 'trainee' as 'nasty oblique words that imply unpleasant subjection.' See also the issue of May 22, p. 18.
- Gags away. *New Yorker*, Aug. 18, 1945, p. 16.
On radio gags following the dropping of the first atomic bomb—'atomic ache,' etc.
- Good, C. V., ed. Dictionary of education. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1945. 534 pp.
- Grant, Rena V. The localized vocabulary of California verse. *Calif. Folklore Quart.*, 1: 253-290. July 1942.
- Hipps, H. E. Common or garden variety. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, June 16, 1945, p. 21.
- Hopkins, Charles. Judas on a flagpole (fiction). *New Yorker*, Oct. 20, 1945, pp. 76-83.
Treats English and Spanish in Puerto Rico.
- Hovious, C. What words mean. *Clearing House*, 19: 403-407. Mar. 1945.
- Israels, J. GI oofy-goofty of the air; the real McCoy. *Sat. Eve. Post*, Sep. 1, 1945, p. 35.
- Joseph, G. J. Pronunciation errors in English of Latin-American students. *Adult Educ. Bull.*, 9: 146-149. June 1945.
- 'Kaolin.' London *Times Lit. Supp.*, Mar. 24, 1945, p. 139; Apr. 7, p. 163; Apr. 14, p. 175; Apr. 21, p. 187.
Letters discussing the word and the material itself as used in making porcelain.
- Kernan, Henry S. Idaho lumberjack nicknames. *Calif. Folklore Quart.*, 4: 239-243. July 1945.
- Lay-overs to catch meddlers. *Notes & Queries*, 188: 240. June 2, 1945.
- Lewis, Norman. Good English for everybody. *Coronet*, Oct. 1945, pp. 131-134.
In support of sound colloquial English as against 'school-marm' English.
- Lynn, Klonda. Bilingualism in the Southwest. *Quart. Jour. Speech*, 31: 175-180. Apr. 1945.

- On the difficulties of teaching Spanish-speaking children in the schools of the Southwest.
- McAtee, Waldo Lee. Additional dialect of Grant County, Indiana. Washington: Privately Printed, 1943.
- Mansbridge, Ronald. Letter to editor. *N.Y. Times Book Rev.*, Sep. 23, 1945, p. 29. Takes issue with an earlier review of Mencken's *Supplement I* on five points of alleged American-British expressions.
- Mathews, M. M. The patterns of our speech. *N.Y. Times Book Rev.*, Aug. 19, 1945, p. 1.
- Meet the weasel-word. *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, Sep. 14, 1945, p. 153.
A paragraph on American slang as applied to Mr. Bevin's statement on British foreign policy.
- Mencken, H. L. Supplement I: The American language: an inquiry into the development of English in the United States. New York: Knopf, 1945. xv, 739, xxxv pp.
A presentation of the new matter compiled by the author since the appearance of the fourth edition of *The American Language* in 1936. The present volume contains material supplementary to the first six chapters of the parent work.
- Menner, Robert J. Multiple meanings and change of meaning in English. *Language*, 21: 59-76. Apr.-June 1945.
- Messenger, D. Quick brown fox; newspaper jargon. *Chr. Sci. Mon. Mag.*, July 14, 1945, p. 6.
- Misuse of war words. *Word Study*, Oct. 1945, p. 6.
- Moore, R. H. General semantics in the high school English program. Columbus: Ohio State Univ., 1945. 169 pp.
- Morris, Mabel. Jefferson and the language of the American Indian. *Mod. Lang. Quart.*, 6: 31-34. Mar. 1945.
- Morton, Charles W. Time marches up. *New Yorker*, Aug. 4, 1945, p. 17.
Comment on the numerous levels of title on the editorial staff of *Time* magazine.
- Multiple negatives. *Word Study*, Oct. 1945, p. 7.
- Neumann, J. H. The Dutch element in the vocabulary of American English. *Jour. Engl. Germ. Philol.*, 44: 274-280. July 1945.
- New navy language is soul of brevity. *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 17, 1945, p. 11.
An AP story on navy elliptical phraseology, of such words as 'scofa' and 'iscom' with a list of 16 such abbreviations.
- Newman, Rosalind C. Ack-Ack. *Collier's*, Mar. 10, 1945, p. 6.
Explains the origin of the term.
- Notes and comment. *New Yorker*, July 28, 1945, p. 13.
A paragraph on the proposal of a dictionary publisher to omit such words as 'nigger,' 'coon,' 'sheeny,' 'dago,' and 'wop.' (See Bibliography, Oct. 1945.)
- Ornithology. *New Yorker*, June 9, 1945, p. 15.
On the 'snuffin'-bird,' so called because in the South you 'hunt 'em with snuffin'-dawks.'
- Partridge, Eric. Words get their wings. *Coll. Engl.*, 7: 26-30. Oct. 1945.
Samples of RAF slang.
- Phillips, A. L. It is I? It is me? *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Aug. 25, 1945, p. 21.
- Pinci, A. R. Letter to editor. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Apr. 7, 1945, pp. 15-16.
Sets forth the writer's claim to coinage of 'republicrats,' 'demoblicans,' 'dollar diplomacy.'
- Pittenger, T. About pimples on the face of language; clichés. *Printers' Ink*, July 20, 1945, p. 40.
- Pound, Louise. Folklore and dialect. *Calif. Folklore Quart.*, 4: 146-153. Apr. 1945.
- Prentice, P. I. Letter from the publisher: *Time's* English. *Time*, July 16, 1945, p. 9.
- Radar: an official history of the new science with technical descriptions and glossary of radar terms. New York: British Information Services, 1945. 30 pp.
- Radar language. *Newsweek*, Sep. 10, 1945, p. 92.
- Radar—the technique. *Fortune*, 32: 139-145, 196-200. Oct. 1945.
- Radio language. *Word study*, Oct. 1945, p. 5.
- Radio Webster. *Time*, June 11, 1945, p. 47.
- Rafferty, Keen. How not to become a

- cliché expert. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Sep. 8, 1945, pp. 16-17.
On newspaper clichés.
- Rapkin, Maurice. Bazouka. *Notes & Queries*, 188: 215. May 19, 1945.
- . Jeep. *Notes & Queries*, 188: 215-216. May 19, 1945.
- Reynolds, Horace. Americans now have a language all their own. *Chr. Sci. Mon. Mag.*, Sep. 8, 1945, p. 12.
- . Mr. Ivor Brown, an amateur of words. *N.Y. Times Book Rev.*, Sep. 9, 1945, p. 7. See also the issue of Sep. 16, p. 24.
- Rich, M. Natural speech. *Theatre Arts*, 29: 422-423. July 1945.
- Rinsland, Henry Daniel. Basic vocabulary of elementary school children. New York: Macmillan, 1945. 636 pp.
- Riordan, John L. Soda fountain lingo. *Calif. Folklore Quart.*, 4: 50-57. Jan. 1945.
- Robertson, Archie. Slow train to yesterday. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1945. 189 pp.
Contains a glossary of short lines, by states, at the end.
- Rodell, Fred. Fifty years of the comics. *Reader's Digest*, Mar. 1945, pp. 72-74.
Lists some American slang terms born in the comics.
- Rogers, G. L. Freshman English for foreigners. *School & Society*, June 16, 1945, pp. 394-396.
- Selden, S. Stage speech; kinesthetic influence. *Theatre Arts*, 29: 420-421. July 1945.
- Sell, L. L. University and collegiate syllabus for the formation of the professional polyglot technician; international orientator for education-commerce-industry. New York: International Dictionary Co., 1945. 64 pp.
- Shipley, Joseph T. Dictionary of word origins. New York: Philosophical Library, 1945. x, 430 pp.
An informal dictionary presenting the root meanings of English words and phrases in common use. Related and parallel terms are presented in groups. Appendixes contain (1) a list of doublets, (2) common words from proper names, and (3) a list of given names.
- Silva, H. Castillo. Teaching the foreign language English in Chile. *Education*, 65: 526-528. May 1945.
- Sondel, B. Chemists and speech. *Chem. & Engin. News*, 23: 1331. Aug. 10, 1945.
- Sorell, W. English language is no sanctuary. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Aug. 25, 1945, pp. 5-6, 30.
How refugee writers get along with English.
- The spirit of Nelson. *N.Y. Times Mag.*, May 27, 1945.
The jargon of British and American sailors is compared.
- Troubridge, St Vincent. Kriskringel. *Notes & Queries*, 188: 43. Jan. 27, 1945.
- Tucker, Bob. Word harvest of '44. *Sat. Rev. Lit.*, Apr. 7, 1945, p. 15.
Adds to a list of new words given by Read. (See Bibliography, Oct. 1945.)
- Vincent, Jack. Onomatopoetic war words. *N.Y. Times Mag.*, July 29, 1945, p. 30.
Battle sounds phoneticized.
- White, Frederick Connett. Padre. *Notes & Queries*, 188: 106-107. Mar. 10, 1945.
- Whitman, Howard. Firepower glossary. *Coronet*, July 1945, p. 49.
- Wilson, Edmund. Progress of the American language. *New Yorker*, Aug. 25, 1945, pp. 57-58.
- Wolf licenses. *New Yorker*, June 9, 1945, p. 16.
Current slang on 'gag' notions—pins, etc.
- Words that made a nation. *London Times Lit. Supp.*, May 5, 1945, p. 211.
Editorial praising Jefferson and the effects of his style and phrases.

GENERAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

ELLIOTT V. K. DOBBIE
Columbia University

- Arngart, O. The Calendar of St. Willibrord: a little used source of Old English personal names. *Studia Neophilol.*, 16: 128-134. 1943.
A list of the names in the calendar, with notes on spelling, phonology, and dialect.
- Baker, S. J. The Australian language. Sydney and London: Angus and Robertson, 1945. xiii, 425 pp.

- Bonfante, Giuliano. On reconstruction and linguistic method. *Word*, 1: 83-94. Apr. 1945.
- Some brief remarks on other methods than comparison for the reconstruction of the history of a language; of special importance for the full bibliographical apparatus. A further installment is promised.
- Debt to Henry Sweet, The. *London Times Lit. Supp.*, Sept. 15, 1945, p. 439.
- An appreciation of Sweet's work, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth.
- Ekwall, Eilert. Notes on some Middlesex place-names. *Studia Neophilol.*, 17: 25-34. 1944.
- , Old English *forraepe*. *Studia Neophilol.*, 16: 33-38. 1943.
- This word, found in a charter of 947, means 'forest land that has been converted into arable land.'
- Frey, J. W. Amish 'triple-talk.' *Am. Sp.*, 20: 85-98. Apr. 1945.
- Funke, Otto. Sprachphilosophie und Grammatik im Spiegel englischer Sprachbücher des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts. *Studia Neophilol.*, 15: 15-29. 1942.
- Grant, Rena V. Chinook jargon. *Intern. Journ. of Amer. Linguistics*, 11: 225-233. Oct. 1945.
- Gray, L. H. Man in Anglo-Saxon and Old High German Bible texts. *Word*, 1: 19-32. Apr. 1945.
- A collection and classification of examples of the indefinite pronoun *man*, 'one.'
- Hall, R. A., Jr. Notes on British Solomon Islands Pidgin. *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 60: 315-318. May 1945.
- Haller, J. M. Edward Eggleston, linguist. *Philol. Quart.*, 24: 175-186. Apr. 1945.
- Eggleston's observations on language (made between 1871 and 1902), here summarized and classified, 'are remarkable for their breadth, penetration, and soundness.'
- Harrington, J. P. Boas on the science of language. *Intern. Journ. of Amer. Linguistics*, 11: 97-99. Apr. 1945.
- Janus, (pseud.). A Spectator's notebook. *London Spectator*, Sept. 8, 1944, p. 212.
- A brief note on Johnson the lexicographer.
- Klaeber, Fr. Zum nominalen Charakter der germanischen Sprachen. *Studia Neophilol.*, 15: 135-140. 1942.
- On the preponderance of the nominal over the verbal element in Old Germanic style; with examples from Gothic and West Germanic prose.
- Kökeritz, Helge. The reduction of initial *kn* and *gn* in English. *Language*, 21: 77-86. Apr.-June 1945.
- A reconsideration of the available evidence and a new explanation of the loss of *k* and *g*.
- Kuhn, S. M. *E* and *Æ* in Farman's Mercian glosses. *PMLA*, 60: 631-669. Sept. 1945.
- A new discussion of the spellings *e* and *æ* in Farman's part of the Rushworth Gospels.
- Kurath, Hans. German relics in Pennsylvania English. *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht*, 37: 96-102. Apr.-May 1945.
- Lane, G. S. Changes of emphasis in linguistics with particular reference to Paul and Bloomfield. *Studies in Philol.*, 42: 465-483. July 1945.
- Livingston, C. H. French *treteau*: English *trestle*. *Modern Philol.*, 43: 89-93. Nov. 1945.
- Löfstedt, Einar. Engl. *occasion*, spätlat. *occasio* in kausaler Bedeutung. *Studia Neophilol.*, 15: 245-250. 1942.
- Suggests the influence of the Late Latin *occasio* on English *occasion* in the sense of 'cause, reason.'
- Menner, R. J. Multiple meaning and change of meaning in English. *Language*, 21: 59-76. Apr.-June 1945.
- A detailed discussion of the relationship between semantic change and obsolescence; similar in many ways to his earlier study of the conflict of homonyms.
- Meroney, Howard. The early history of *down* as an adverb. *Journ. Eng. Germ. Philol.*, 44: 378-386. Oct. 1945.
- Neumann, J. H. The Dutch element in the vocabulary of American English. *Journ. Eng. Germ. Philol.*, 44: 274-280. July 1945.

- , Milton's prose vocabulary. *PMLA*, 60: 102-120. Mar. 1945.
- Ohlander, Urban. Omission of the object in English. *Studia Neophilol.*, 16: 105-127. 1943.
With examples from all periods of the language.
- Prescott, Joseph. Not in the dictionaries. *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 60: 495-496. Nov. 1945.
A short list of words not treated in the standard dictionaries.
- Read, W. A. Some fish names of Indian origin. *Intern. Journ. of Amer. Linguistics*, 11: 234-238. Oct. 1945.
- Robertson, D. W., Jr. *Buzones*, an alternative etymology. *Studies in Philol.*, 42: 741-744. Oct. 1945.
See J. C. Russell's article, listed in our Bibliography for April, 1945.
- Seeber, E. D. Ideal languages in the French and English imaginary voyage. *PMLA*, 60: 586-597. June 1945.
- Sledd, J. H. *Nugae Academicæ*: Some remarks on the 'Alvearie' of John Barret. *Library Chronicle of the Univ. of Texas*, vol. 1, pt. 1, pp. 19-26. Summer 1944.
Barret's *Alvearie* (1573) was a pioneer English dictionary.
- Sommerfelt, Alf. Les Questions linguistiques et la paix. *Word*, 1: 5-18. Apr. 1945.
- Discusses the problem of minorities in the light of current linguistic doctrine.
- Sperber, Hans. Behaviorism in linguistics. *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht*, 37: 176-184. Apr.-May 1945.
- Spitzer, Leo. Anglo-French etymologies. *Philol. Quart.*, 24: 20-32. Jan. 1945.
Discusses: (1) *askance-asquint*; (2) *frill*; (3) *peevisish*; (4) *saunter*; (5) *squirm*; (6) *toy*.
- , Anglo-French etymologies. *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 60: 503-521. Dec. 1945.
Discusses: (1) *balderdash*; (2) *caterwaul*; (3) *curlicue*; (4) *dudgeon*; (5) *pilliwinks*; (6) *prowl*; (7) *tantrum(s)* and *doldrums*; (8) *vagary*.
- , 'Cahoot.' *Am. Sp.*, 20: 154-155. Apr. 1945.
- Stern, Gustaf. The constitutive functions of speech. *Studia Neophilol.*, 15: 1-14. 1942.
- , On methods of interpretation. *Studia Neophilol.*, 17: 35-41. 1944.
On equivocal meanings of Old English words, and dangers in the usual present-day interpretation of them.
- Thompson, L. S. Names on Puerto Rico. *Amer. Notes & Queries*, 5: 83-86. Sept. 1945.
On some Puerto Rican personal names and place-names.

AMONG THE NEW WORDS

I. WILLIS RUSSELL

University of Alabama

THIS installment of 'Among the New Words' is devoted to words brought into being through the airplane. Since it is planned to devote the next installment to more of these words, extended comment will be reserved till then.

Two words in this glossary deserve brief comment. *Heavy* as an ellipsis is not new in military circles. OED records *heavies* in 1841 to describe 'heavy cavalry,' and the Supplement adds *the heavies* under date 1908 to denote 'heavy artillery.'

Strato- offers a close parallel to *para-*, discussed in the last issue. It already existed as a combining form in another sense; the new combining form is a shortening of *stratosphere*, as *para-* is a shortening of *parachute*. This same process, but with the end of the word retained, is discussed with numerous examples in 'Among the New Words' for December, 1943.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. For citations, to C. L. Barnhart (4), Dwight L. Bolinger (5), Atcheson L. Hench (1), Mamie J. Meredith (13), and Harold Wentworth (1). For help in the definitions, thanks are due to the Boeing Aircraft Co. for information on the Stratocruiser, to Lt. Col. Lucius M. Sargent, AAF, Washington, and especially to Dr. John F. Ramsey and Mr. I. E. Alexander.

With the completion of this volume of *American Speech*, the author would like to express his appreciation of aid given him by the University of Alabama Research Committee in the collection and preparation of the material for this department during the year.

The abbreviation 'BN' is used for the Birmingham (Ala.) *News* and 'TN' for the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *News*.

SYMBOLS: The symbol + before a word or definition indicates an Americanism. A date immediately following a word or definition indicates the time of evidence shown in the DAE, or, if so stated, in another publication. Dates in brackets indicate the time, etc., of British usage. An asterisk after a word indicates that the word is illustrated in British usage before 1600.

AREA BOMBING. [Cf. *Area shoot*, 'A widespread bombardment over a whole district to make it untenable by the enemy.' Fraser and Gibbons *Soldier and Sailor Words and Phrases* 1925.] Bombing which attempts to hit every part of a pre-determined section of land; saturation bombing.—1944 *Newsweek* 10 Jan. p. 26 So, the Eighth has turned to area bombing,

the method of the RAF. 1945 *Collier's* 8 Sept. p. 37/1 They felt that night saturation, or area bombing, was a useful and necessary part of air power, but only as complementary to daylight bombing.

BOMB BAY, BOMB-BAY, *n.* [See NID, s. v. 2 *bay*, *n.*, 2. b.] That portion of the fuselage where the bombs are lodged. (Also attrib.)—1940 N.Y. *Times Mag.* 30

June p. 6/2 But most of the bombing . . . is done at level flight, bombs being dropped from bomb-bays. . . 1941 David C. Cooke *War Wings* (Robert M. McBride & Co.) p. 66 To drop the explosives, bomb bay doors swing down and out.—1943 *Time* 7 June p. 28/1-2 [Picture of] Halifax Bomb Bay, Loaded for Germany. 1944 *BN* 18 Apr. p. 22/1 (AP) My only uneasy moment came as we neared Matsuwa and I crawled through the dark bomb bay to the waist of the plane. *Sat. Eve. Post* 19 Aug. p. 82/3 . . . her bomb-bay doors squeaked open. . . 1945 *Sci. News Letter* 3 Mar. p. 136.

BOMBER'S MOON. Moon giving light for bombing operation. (Also attrib.) —1944 *Collier's* 1 Jan. p. 23; cited *Read. Guide* 14: 1005/2. *BN* 11 Mar. p. 1/3 (AP) The Air Ministry said three aircraft factories and a small bearing factory . . . were hit in a 'bomber's moon' operation. . . *Sat. Eve. Post* 22 Apr. p. 39 Night of the Bomber's Moon. 1945 *Sci. N. L.* 10 Mar. p. 154/1 Bomber's moons, thunderstorms, fog and ice aren't things that just 'happen.'

BOMB RUN, BOMBING RUN. [Cf. *NID*, s. v. *run*, n., 27, 'Bowling. The clear space, not less than 15 feet in length and immediately back of the foul line, from which the bowler delivers his ball.' Cf. *runway*, 8.] The course from a predetermined point on the ground (called 'initial point' or I.P.) to the point where the bombs are released.—1941 *Sci. Dig.* Nov. p. 53/1 The pilot controls the 'bomb run,' which is the line of flight of the plane and also of the released bomb. 1944 *Scholastic* 3 Apr. p. 24/4 After that, in the 20 to 30 seconds bombing run, no human hand touches the controls. *Harper's* Aug. p. 286/2. 1945 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 25 Mar. p. 38/2 If you make your bomb run upwind . . . you have more time to line up the target because your bomb run is longer.

CRASH-LAND, CRASH LAND, v. i. To land a plane with a portion or all of essential landing equipment ineffective.—1942 *Time* 23 Feb. p. 88/1 That time he got away, to crash-land safely. *Read. Dig.* Oct. p. 131. 1944 *Life* 29 May p. 67 He

flew day after day over some of the most forlorn and lonely landscapes in the world, where only through an extraordinary coincidence of luck and skill could a flier crash-land safely. *Ibid.* 17 July p. 81/1 Some crash-landed in sea. *BN* 19 Aug. p. 2-B/1 (AP) One crash landed at Saipan after being rammed twice by Jap fighters.

CRASH LANDING, n.—1942 *Time* 23 Feb. p. 21/3 The pilot . . . glided in for a crash landing. 1944 *Sat. Eve. Post* 22 Apr. p. 49 (adv.). *Sat. Rev. Lit.* 20 May p. 18/2 He does not know that a broken airscrew, a crash landing in Occupied France . . . lie just a few minutes ahead. *B'ham News—Age-Her.* 27 Aug. p. 5-D/7 (AP) Leaving the wheels of the bomber up, Terry came in for a crash landing.

FIGHTER-BOMBER, FIGHTER BOMBER, FIGHTERBOMBER. See first quot. (Also attrib.)—1942 *Pop. Sci.* Dec. p. 124/1 The fighter-bomber is a regulation pursuit ship fitted with an under-fuselage mounting for carrying a 500-pound delayed-action bomb. 1945 *N.Y. Times Mag.* 25 Feb. p. 11 At a fighter-bomber base in France—Red Cross girls . . . pass out welcome snacks to ground crew members during cold and damp mornings. *BN* 7 Apr. p. 1/7 (AP) . . . the targets they once reached . . . now have come within range of . . . low-flying fighterbombers. *Chr. Sci. Mon. Weekly* 7 Apr. p. 6/2. *BN* 8 Apr. p. 1/1 (AP) Two British destroyers . . . and swarms of American fighter bombers effectively supported the operation. *Harper's* May p. 545/1.

+FLYING BOX CAR, FLYING BOX-CAR. See quotes.—1941 *Am. Sp.* Oct. p. 165/2 **FLYING BOXCAR.** A bomber. 1942 *Sat. Eve. Post* 12 Sept. p. 74/2 Flying Boxcars for a Global War. 1943 *Public Affairs*, Pamphlet No. 78, p. 14 Apply this air pick-up system to gliders, and the possibilities of what are romantically called 'flying box cars' and 'aerial trucks' will be immensely increased. 1944 *Newsweek* 22 May p. 76 A flying boxcar . . . was accepted by the Navy last week. . . The Conestoga . . . is a high-wing monoplane 68 feet long with 100-foot wingspread. *Sci. N. L.* 12 Aug. p. 107/1 Giant 'flying box cars' or cargo planes will provide fast . . . service.

. . . 1945 *Chr. Sci. Mon. Weekly* 5 May p. 19 (adv. of Fairchild) In emergencies, this flying boxcar [the 'Packet'] can be converted in a few minutes for the evacuation of the incapacitated from areas of front line danger. . .

GLIDE-BOMB, GLIDE BOMB, *n.* & *v.* See quot. 1944.—1943 *Time* 25 Oct. p. 23/1 The airmen knew that 1,800 fighters equipped with cannon, machine guns, some with glide bombs . . . are concentrated between Denmark and Belgium. . . *Newsweek* 8 Mar. p. 24 Hollingsworth said a divebomber pilot must be able to glide bomb in certain circumstances. . . 1944 *Brit. Book of the Year* p. 770/1 GLIDE-BOMB. To bomb, from an aeroplane, by descending at an angle of less than 65° from the horizontal when releasing bombs.

HEAVY, *n.* Short for *heavy bomber*.—1943 *Time* 15 Nov. p. 26/2 . . . another co-ordinated series of punches . . . cost the Allies only ten heavies, two Marauders and five fighters. 1944 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. p. 28/2. 1945 *Newsweek* 1 Jan. p. 19 RAF heavies struck airfields by day, rail yards by night. *Read. Dig.* Sept. p. 35/2.

OBLITERATION BOMBING. See *Am. Sp.* 19: 225/2. Revise def. to read: 'Blotting out . . . by concentrated bombing.'

PATTERN BOMBING, PATTERN-BOMBING. See quot. *N.Y. Times*.—1942 *Coast Artillery Journal* Sept.-Oct. p. 5 Barcelona and other Spanish cities . . . were bombed by German forces . . . to determine once and for all whether dive-bombing and pattern-bombing could be done with devastating effectiveness. *N.Y. Times* 28 Oct. If pattern bombing of an area . . . is tried by a formation of planes, the mathematical chances of obtaining a hit are increased. 1943 *Time* 21 June p. 21/1 'Pattern bombing' crushed gun emplacements one by one. 1944 *Sat. Eve. Post* 4 Nov. p. 107/2 (adv.) For whether it's pattern or pin-point bombing . . . the B-25 takes them all in stride.

+PRECISION BOMBING Pattern bombing of a single group of related objects, with the most important object pin-point bombed.—1942 *Pop. Sci.* July pp. 102-7; cited *Read. Guide* 13: 222/2 Preci-

sion bombing takes team work. 1943 *Time* 7 June p. 29/3 And, according to U.S. testimony, the precision bombing of the American forces is more effective, ton for ton, than the saturation bombing of the R.A.F. 1944 *Newsweek* 10 Jan. p. 26 The greatest achievement of the young Eighth Air Force was precision bombing, the technique of pinpointing with explosive vital points of German industry and communications. . . . 1945 *Life* 4 June p. 22/2. *Collier's* 8 Sept. p. 12/4 This . . . meant adherence to the American faith in daylight precision bombing. PRECISION BOMBER. 1943 *Time* 30 Aug. p. 34/1.

PROBABLE, *n.* 'That which is probable . . .' (NID). See quotes.—1942 *Topeka State Jour.* 3 Apr. p. 1/4 A single United States army pursuit squadron . . . destroyed 39 Japanese planes for certain and 26 other 'probables' in fighting over Java. 1943 *Time* 22 Nov. p. 26/3 Their pigboat score: eleven probables, three certainties. 1944 *Sat. Eve. Post* 22 July p. 73/3 . . . but I chalked him up with only a probable, because I did not see it crash. *Brit. Book of the Year* p. 770/1 PROBABLE. A supposed casualty, esp. referring to military craft, as 'there were ten destroyed and five probables.'

SATURATION BOMBING. Area bombing.—1943 *Time* 7 June p. 29/3 (quoted under *precision bombing*). 1944 *B'ham News—Age-Her.* 12 Nov p. 1-D/1 The saturation bombing of Rangoon . . . means the tuning up of American and British Far East forces is complete after a year's preparation. 1945 *Collier's* 8 Sept. p. 11/1 The British believed in night area saturation bombing. SATURATION ATTACK. 1944 *BN* 10 Oct. p. 1/7 (AP) The British heavy bombers made a saturation attack on Bochum. . . SATURATION RAID. 1943 *Time* 6 Sept. p. 36/3 Of the 73 raids Berlin had experienced, this was the worst, the first of the kind of saturation raids that had wrecked Hamburg. 1945 *Life* 4 June p. 23/1. *Collier's* 8 Sept. p. 37/1 The British brought great pressure to bear in high places on the American Command to abandon their daylight plan and brigade their bombers with

the RAF for night saturation raids. **SATURATION RAIDER.** 1943 *Time* 30 Aug. p. 33/2 The Allies . . . are using the greatest air force the world has known: a combination of the daylight precision bombing planes of the U. S. Eighth Air Force and the heavy night-time saturation raiders of the R.A.F.

SHUTTLE BOMBING. [Cf. *shuttle train*.] The bombing done by a plane between two bases. (Also attrib.)—1944 *Newsweek* 10 Jan. p. 27 Last summer the RAF and the Eighth both tried shuttle bombing. Flying from British bases to raid Germany, the bombers instead of returning to their bases, flew south to Africa, fooling German defenses and evading in part the German fighters waiting to catch them on the way home. *TN* 13 Apr. p. 4/3 There we could pick up airfields and ship bases which would bring us nearer to Berlin and enable us to engage in closer shuttle bombing of that harassed capital. *TN* 28 June p. 8/1 (AP) The first three-way shuttle bombing operation of the European war was disclosed today. **SHUTTLE BASE.** 1944 *TN* 25 June p. 1/3 (AP) While no announcement has been made concerning the sites of the shuttle bases in Russia, it is evident they are located in both northern and southern areas. **SHUTTLE FLIGHT.** 1944 *TN* 25 June p. 1/3 (AP) Three crewmen also were lost as a result of the attack on the fields, apparently those used by Italian-based and Britain-based bombers in the shuttle flights over Axis targets. 1945 *BN* 13 June p. 3/2 (AP) Durham also was navigator on a shuttle flight to Russia. . . **SHUTTLE PLANE.** 1944 *Brit. Book of the Year* p. 770/1. **SHUTTLE RAID.** 1943 *Time* 18 Oct. p. 85/1 . . . the . . . pilot flew on his first mission eight weeks ago, joined the first U. S. shuttle raid on Germany, flew safely to Africa. . .

†**SKIP-BOMBING.** Low-level bombing with delayed-action bombs which ricochet into the target. (Also attrib.)—1943 *Time* 18 Jan. p. 68/3 . . . a U. S. Flying Fortress thundered into the Jap Harbor at Rabaul . . . to make the first test in the South Pacific of a new technique—'skip-bombing.' *Sat. Eve. Post* 23 Oct. p. 21/2 'Johnson's

outfit worked up a kind of dry-land skip-bombing stunt, although they'd never heard the term, "skip-bombing." *Life* 27 Dec. p. 41 Thus, a new and deadly technique—skip-bombing—had been tried and found not wanting. . . 1944 *Newsweek* 20 Nov. p. 42/2. 1945 *Baltimore Sun* 8 Sept. p. 1/5-6 (AP) . . . the Allied airmen employed . . . skip-bombing tactics in which the bombs were launched at almost sea level into the sides of the vessels.

SKY. [See OED and Sup. s.v. *sky*, *sb.*, '8. attrib. and Comb.' and '9. Special combs.'] Additional combs.—**SKY ARTILLERY.** 1941 *N. Y. Times Mag.* 26 Jan. p. 4/2 On land the opponents have used their dreaded dive-bombers as sky artillery. . . **SKY BENDS.** 1944 *Sci. N. L.* 7 Oct. p. 238. **SKYBUS.** 1944 *Sci. N. L.* 12 Aug. p. 100 First of the new postwar planes to be designed especially for feeder-line operation is a high-wing twin-engine all-metal monoplane with a tricycle landing gear named the 'Skybus.' **SKY-CAB.** 1945 *Life* 19 Mar. p. 57/1 You can do it some day in a Helicopter Sky-Cab . . . **SKY CAR.** 1944 *Newsweek* 29 May p. 59 The Stout Sky Car, a combination airplane-automobile . . . **SKY CLIPPER.** 1944 *Life* 3 Apr. p. 89 (adv.). **SKYFIGHTER.** 1942 *N. Y. Times Mag.* 11 Jan. pp. 3-4; cited *Read. Guide* 13:151/2. **SKY FREIGHTER.** 1938 *Rotarian* Apr. pp. 25-8; cited *Read. Guide* 11:31/1. **SKY HOOK.** 1945 *Collier's* 27 Jan. p. 38; cited *Read. Guide* 14:38/1 . . . skyhook, device for dropping supplies. . . **SKY JEEP.** 1944 *BN* 9 Aug. p. 3/1 (AP) The rest had turned tail, and the little 'sky jeep' was wagging home to its landing pasture. . . **SKYLANDER.** 1944 *Fortune* July p. 165. **SKYMARKER BOMB.** 1945 *News and Views* (General Motors) May p. 22 Known as the M87 colored streamer smoke bomb, a new sky-marker bomb which trails colored smoke through the air has been developed by the Chemical Warfare Service. . . **SKY-MASTER.** 1945 *Chr. Sci. Mon. Weekly* 21 Apr. p. 3/4 These Constellations and Stratocruisers and Skymaster C-54's are highly believable, because they are here, right now! **SKYPORT.** 1939 *Travel* May pp. 6-11; cited *Read. Guide* 11:32/1. **SKY-**

PRODDER. 1942 *Time* 16 Mar. p. 57; quoted *Am. Sp.* 18:76/1 Our Sky-Prodders, the new U. S. anti-aircraft guns. . . SKY ROAD. 1944 *Newsweek* 11 Sept. p. 11 Post-war 'sky roads'. . . SKY SCOUT. 1941 *Am. Sp.* 16:168/2 SKY SCOUT. The Chaplain. SKY SOLDIER. 1944 *TN* 20 Sept. p. 1/8 (AP) Germans in western Holland had virtually been closed off by the linkup of the British Second Army with sky soldiers at Nijmegen on the Rhine. SKY TRAIN. 1944 Lincoln (Neb.) *Journ.* 20 Nov. Twenty-six American soldiers were killed . . . in the crash Sunday night of a C-47 Skytrain troop carrier. . . 1944 *Newsweek* 19 June p. 31 The skytrain which took the men to France was the greatest ever. Flying nine tow planes abreast, it stretched 200 miles. SKY TRUCK. 1942 *Harper's* July p. 113 (title) Sky Trucks Coming. SKY WARRIOR. 1944 *Woman's Day* June p. 69/3 The sky warrior braided a wreath of tight little white roses for a girl's hair. . . SKY WINDER. 1941 *Am. Sp.* 16:168/2 SKY WINDER. Air Corps man. 1944 *Kendall Service Slang.* SKY WIRE. 1941 *Am. Sp. loc. cit.* SKY WIRE. An antenna (Signal Corps).

+STRATO-. Combining form for *stratosphere*.—STRATO-CHAMBER. 1942 *Newsweek* 20 July p. 51 (adv.) You can get to the stratosphere in twelve minutes flat . . . without leaving the ground. [¶] Step into the latest type York Strato-Chamber. STRATOCLIPPER. 1940 *Baltimore Sun* 24 Aug. p. 7/1 (AP) The stratoclipper Comet . . . set a . . . record today. . . STRATOCRUISER, q. v. STRATO EQUIPMENT. 1945 *Bus. Week* 10 Mar. p. 41/1 Strato Equipment Co. . . started two years ago as the outgrowth of research work . . . on high-altitude pressure suits for flyers. STRATOLINER.

1944 *New Century.* STRATOPEN. *Time* 21 Aug. p. 62/2 . . . Stratopen . . . does not leak at high altitudes. STRATOPOWER. 1944 *Harper's* Aug. (adv.) Even the grueling hydraulic test in the 3000-pound pressure range by Wright Field engineers could not lick the Hycon high-pressure 'Stratopower' pump. STRATO-SUIT. 1945 *BN* 24 June p. 1-A/3 (AP) An airman wears a new flexible pressurized 'strato-suit' of rubberized fabric developed here for use in high-altitude flying. . . STRATOTRAINER. 1943 *Collier's* 29 May p. 8; cited *Read. Guide* 13:152/2 Wing talk; Boeing strato-trainer. STRATOVISION. 1945 *Cleveland Plain Dealer* 10 Aug. p. 1/4-6 (AP) 'The stratovision system simply puts the antenna and transmitter in an airplane flying in lazy circles 30,000 feet above the earth. . .'

+STRATOCRUISER. The Boeing Model 377, equipped with four 3500-horsepower engines and a pressurized cabin. It cruises at 340 m.p.h. and operates at 30,000 feet. It can carry about 80 passengers; the freight version 35,000 lbs.—1944 *TN* 15 Nov. p. 8/2 (AP) Test flights of the new Boeing military transport, the Stratocruiser, disclosed last night by the Boeing Company as the first of the new postwar planes, were highly successful, test pilots reported today. *Time* 20 Nov. p. 77/1 The new ship is Boeing's postwar superairliner, the 'Stratocruiser,' in a military transport version. *Think* Dec. p. 29 The 'Stratocruiser' . . . is nearest of kin to the B-29 Superfortress . . . 1945 *Chr. Sci. Mon. Weekly* 21 Apr. p. 3/4 The Stratocruiser . . . developed a true air speed of well over 400 miles an hour on its transcontinental hop, Boeing flight personnel said.

MISCELLANY

LOUISE POUND

University of Nebraska

AMERICAN WELLERISMS IN THE 'GOLDEN ERA'

Professor Whiting's article, 'American Wellerisms of the Golden Age,' which appeared in *American Speech* (February, 1945, pp. 3-11) sketches the extensive use of this form of expression from sources originating largely on the eastern seaboard. No one will be surprised to learn that the western pioneers carried in their covered wagons all sorts of verbal trappings in addition to more tangible possessions, and that the appreciation of Wellerisms was a stock in trade which circulated on the shores of the Pacific. A recently acquired pride in western antecedents has led to the following compilation of Wellerisms which appeared in a single San Francisco publication, the *Golden Era*, a literary magazine, the only extensive file of which is in the possession of the library of the University of California. The fillers were drawn from many sources, particularly from eastern exchanges. Four (4, 18, 24, and 29) appear among Professor Whiting's samples. A few, however, may be of western origin, created in the decade subsequent to the Civil War. It is barely possible that Professor Whiting may find a few Wellerisms which he has not seen before.

1. 'Come, sheer off,' as the ram said to the man who was cutting off his wool. 11.12.5.63. (The numbers refer in order to

volume, weekly number, page, and year.)

2. 'I don't remember having seen you before,' as the lawyer said to his conscience. 11.17.3.63.

3. 'Anything to please the child,' as the nurse said, when she let the baby crawl out the third story window. 11.30.8.63.

4. 'A lass! I am no more,' as the girl said when she got married. 12.11.7.64.

5. 'Caught in her own net,' as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hitched in her crinoline. 12.22.5.64.

6. 'That's bully,' as the gentleman said when he got hold of the tough steak. 12.37.7.64.

7. 'You can't do that again,' said the pig to the boy who cut off his tail. 12.49.7.64.

8. 'Time works wonders,' as the lady said when she got married after an eight years' courtship. 14.9.8.66.

9. 'That is worthy of my steal,' as the fellow said when he appropriated his neighbor's time-piece. 14.15.4.66.

10. 'Short visits are the best,' as the fly said when he alighted on a hot stove. 14.33.7.66.

11. 'I am transported to see you,' as the convict said to the kangaroo. 14.35.7.66.

12. 'No noose is good news,' as the reprieved criminal said. 14.43.5.66.

13. 'I am thy father's spirit,' as the bottle said to the little boy when he found it hidden in the woodpile and wondered what it was. 14.43.7.66.

14. 'There are ties which should never be severed,' as the ill used wife said when she found her brute of a husband hanging in the hay loft. 14.50.7.66.

15. 'Oil on the brain,' exclaimed Jones, as he broke a bottle of oil over the head of his friend Brown. 15.3.3.66.

16. 'It is well to leave something for those who come after us,' as the gentleman said when he threw a barrel in the way of the constable who was chasing him. 15.4.7.66.

17. 'I'm not so strong as I used to be.'

as the onion remarked after it was boiled. 15.6.2.67.

18. 'Tis false,' as the girl said when her lover told her she had beautiful hair. 15.12.5.67.

19. 'One bumper at parting,' as the man said when he ran against a post. 15.17.3.67.

20. 'That's a pretty go,' said the husband when his beautiful wife ran away from him. 15.42.1.67.

21. 'I am laying for you,' as the old hen said to the chap who was hunting for her nest. 16.17.3.68.

22. 'She Stoops to Conquer,' as the man said when his wife reached down for the poker. 16.20.1.68.

23. 'Very good, but rather too pointed,' as the codfish said when he swallowed the bait. 17.11.7.69.

24. 'Hard times, and we must make the most of what we have,' as the grocer said when he watered his vinegar. 17.15.7.69.

25. 'Put money in thy purse,' as the pickpocket said when he robbed a man of an empty one. 17.32.7.69.

26. 'I know by a little what a great deal means,' as a gander said when he saw the tip of a fox's tail sticking out of a hollow tree. 17.42.7.69.

27. 'Wood is the thing after all,' as the man with the oak leg said when the mad dog bit it. 18.5.7.69.

28. 'That, Sir, is the spirit of the press,' said Mrs. Jinks, as she handed Nipper a glass of cider. 18.5.7.69.

29. 'I am going to draw this beau into a knot,' as the Lady said when standing at the hymeneal altar. 18.5.7.69.

30. 'Velvet sacks are very much worn,' as the young lady remarked on discovering a hole in the sleeve of 'Sunday best.' 18.9.7.70.

31. 'I am not much of a scholar, but I can sling ink,' as the school-boy said when he shied the inkstand at his teacher's head. 18.16.7.70.

32. 'I'm ruined,' as the old woman said when her house was on fire, 'but it's a cold night, and I may as well warm myself.' 18.18.7.70.

33. 'Write me as one who loves his fellow men,' as the cannibal said to the missionary. 18.19.7.70.

34. 'I believe in going to the bottom of things,' as the schoolmarm said when she laid a refractory pupil over her knee. 18.20.7.70.

35. 'Let us remove temptation from the path of youth,' as the frog said when he plunged into the water upon seeing a boy pick up a stone. 19.13.7.71.

36. 'Money is very tight,' as the thief said who was trying to break open a bank-vault. 21.14.7.73.

37. 'So dark, and yet so light,' as a man said when he looked at his ton of coal. 21.24.7.73.

38. 'He has left a void that cannot be easily filled,' as the bank touchingly remarked of the absconding cashier. 22.24.2.74.

39. 'Silver threads among the gold,' is what the boy said as he snatched two gray hairs from the butter. 23.34.2.75.

C. GRANT LOOMIS

University of California

'CANDIDATORIAL' AND

'CANDIDATORIALLY'

American Speech for October, 1941, p. 239, contained a citation of the adjective dated 1941. The adverb occurs in Bernard Shaw's *John Bull's Other Island* [1904—see *John Bull's Other Island and Major Barbara* (New York, 1908), p. 79]: 'BROADBENT [*beaming candidatorially*]. I must thank you very particularly, Mr Haffigan, for your support this morning.' Like the adjective, the adverb is not listed in *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia* (1913), the *New English Dictionary* (1888-1933), Funk and Wagnalls' *New Standard Dictionary* (1934), Webster's *New International Dictionary* (1943), or the *Dictionary of American English* (1938-1944).

JOSEPH PRESCOTT

University of Connecticut

SOUTHWESTERN SPEECH

In reading Nat McKelvey's 'Cowboy Lingo Has Enriched Our Language' in the issue of *Everybody's Digest* for August, 1945 (III, 85-90), I was sharply reminded of cowboy expressions I used to hear in 1935 when I lived in Alpine, Texas. Further examples of the picturesque argot of Southwestern cowmen (see also *American Speech*, XII, 153 [1937]), together with the orthodox and more formal equivalent, may be briefly illustrated, as follows:

1. He's showing out. (He's bragging.)
2. No more use for it than a hog has for a side-saddle. (No actual use for it.)
3. Knows no more about it than a hog does about heaven. (Is ignorant of the matter.)
4. You'd better stir the dust. (You'd better leave.)
5. He was dragging it. (Riding fast.)
6. He was mighty cheeky. (Overbearing.)
7. He had a good hide. (Good horse.)
8. He was quite a button. (Quite a boy.)
9. His road was fenced up. (He was drunk.)
10. He took off like a sage hen. (Rapidly.)
11. Put a little hoofoo dust on him. (Pep him up.)
12. That horse is pretty ringy. (Quite frisky.)
13. He was mewing around the wall. (On a spree.)
14. That story was bullophant. (Tall.)
15. He would skin a flea for the hide and tallow and covet the use of the bones. (He was very miserly.)

Some of these expressions are doubtless not confined to Texas alone; some of them partake of the nature of folk-say; and yet others are merely witty sayings. In all instances, however, the speech of cowboys of the Southwest is both

pointed and photographic.

HALDEEN BRADY

University of Kansas

A PRONUNCIATION OF 'SEGE'

A pronunciation of this word not allowed for in the *NID* is indicated in the name 'sage hen' for the clapper rail (and sometimes for other rails) in coastwise parts of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The reference of course is to sedges, growths of which are practically the exclusive dwelling place of these birds.

I am reminded by Dr. M. M. Mathews (and also personally know) that 'sage' is a very prevalent southeastern pronunciation in the term broom-sedge—a name for grasses of the genus *Andropogon* used still, but especially in older times, for making light-duty brooms.

W. L. McATEE

Chicago, Illinois

'LAY-BY TIME' AND
'PROTRACTED MEETINGS'

Some time toward the end of July, on the plantations and one- and two-hoss farms of the South Carolina Low Country, all cultivation of cotton and corn is completed—the crops are *laid-by*—and the farmer and his hands can look forward to several weeks of relaxation and religion before cotton-picking begins. This prized interim, called by all classes and colors *lay-by time*, is the period which, for over a hundred years, has been devoted by the whites to *protracted meetings* and by the Negroes to *big meetings*. A few of the white people, especially

the better educated, sometimes say *revival*, although there seems to be no feeling that the more common term, *protracted meeting*, is 'low class.' They almost never use the expression *big meeting*, which is the one most often used by Negroes. The Negroes, on the other hand, sometimes say *protracted meeting* but never *revival*. The word *protracted* is seldom used in any other connection. (White [pə'træktɪd 'mɪtɪŋ]; Negro ['træktɪd 'mɪtɪŋ]; humorous ['dɪs, træktɪd 'mɪtɪŋ].)

MARY CELESTIA PARLER

McKenzie, Tennessee

FLOWERS AND THE WAR

As one interested in both flowers and words I have long watched with interest and sometimes with amusement the names given to new creations in the world of flowers. In normal times there seems to be no single general source of inspiration for names of the new flowers that appear annually, but the war, as one would expect, has had a very definite effect. Here is a list of the new flowers whose names are due to the war or to conditions in the pre-war world.

Names of roses directly inspired by the war: Douglas MacArthur, Anzac, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Pearl Harbor, and Shangri-la.

Names inspired by the Good Neighbor policy: Pan America and Mexico.

Name of a pre-war leader: Neville Chamberlain. (In this connection it is interesting to note a statement in the Jackson & Perkins catalogue which says, 'named before Munich by its creator, Louis Lens of Bel-

gium, when his country hoped so desperately for peace.')

Names due to our interest in France: Mme. Marie Curie and Young France.

Name inspired by a universal hope: Peace.

Two chrysanthemums — Burma and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek — bear names made famous in the war. Peace is the name given to a new white buddleia, Pearl Harbor is that of a lovely white gladiola, and Purple Heart is the name proudly borne by a showy viola recently created.

Next season's catalogues will bring us new flowers and new names for them. We may indeed look forward to see whether the names famous in peace which will be given to the new beauties that will brighten our gardens and enrich our lives will be equal in number to those inspired by war and fears of war.

WILLIAM MARION MILLER

Miami University,
Oxford, Ohio

LIBRARY

Someone has suggested that the new Library Building projected for the University of Iowa be called a 'Libratory,' a word that takes its cue from the idea of the forward-looking sponsors of the building: they discard, in their blue prints, the large general reading room, using instead 'clusters' of study centers, small rooms with books on shelves and professors actually at hand to discuss and direct student problems and reading. The *Univer-*

sity of Iowa News Bulletin (April, 1945) states, 'This setting will permit us to develop *laboratory* (italics mine) methods of teaching in subjects other than the sciences.' It is wonderful what the little game of exchanging letters in a word will do! 'Laboratory' into 'Libratory.' It is as simple as that. The suggested word really deserves a future.

GRACE PARTRIDGE SMITH

Carbondale, Illinois

'WATCH-STUFFER' AND RELATED
EXPRESSIONS

The definition of *watch-stuffer* contributed by Clinton A. Sanders of Norfolk, Virginia, who is well versed in underworld language, differs from that of Allen Walker Read (*American Speech*, 16: 230, Oct. 1941). Mr. Read cites usage of the term from various newspapers of the year 1840. In these, watch-stuffing seems to mean cheating or defrauding the credulous by palming off worthless brass or other watches as valuable ones. A watch-stuffer, or a *stuffer*, is one who befools a purchaser of a watch; but there is no specification as to the inner works of the watch. Mr. Sanders defines watch-stuffing as removing the original and valuable works of a watch and substituting imitation or cheap works. A watch-stuffer is primarily a watch-maker, repairman or thief who removes the original works of a watch. Secondarily he is a fraudulent watch-seller, a peddler of cheap watches.

The following additional ex-

pressions known to Mr. Sanders have not been recorded hitherto in *American Speech* or in the *Slang Thesaurus*.

Many novelty houses over the country sell imitation watches to carnivals and peddlers. Among the shady gentry and those playing the 'short-con' such watches are called *billboard soupers*, *billboard blocks*, *stuffed kettles*, *phoney pots*, *phoney blocks*, *Chicago tickers* (this comes from the fact that so many novelty houses in Chicago specialize in such types of watches), *phoney red-kettles* (imitation gold watches), *white-kettles* (imitation silver watches). Those who take the imitation workings of a watch and engrave or stamp national brands or established trade-marks on them are called *block-doctors*, *kettle-cooks*, *pot-engravers*, *ticker-smiths*, etc. The place where they specialize in such work is called the *church*, the *kettle-shop*, the *block-dump*, the *ticker-joint*, etc.

The persons operating the above-mentioned rackets do not deal with pickpockets, for by dealing with pickpockets they become involved in possession of stolen property, whereas in many states the crime of offering imitation watches as genuine calls only for a fine. This type of confidence-man or thief deals with the novelty houses. It would be of no profit to such men to buy a stolen watch from a *dip* (pickpocket) and substitute imitation works in a solid gold case. There is no connection between *watch-stuffing* and picking a pocket for a watch. The latter type of thief is called a *block dip*, *souper snatcher*, *block-and-tackle clipper*, etc.

Mr. Read cites an act passed by the legislature of Ohio in 1859 providing for the punishment of 'vagrants, common street beggars . . . watchstuffers, ballgame players, etc.' The term *watch-stuffer* appeared also in the *Compiled Statutes of Nebraska*, section 15, page 255, of 1929:

Vagrancy, Offenses against Public Morals. LII. To provide for the punishment of vagrants, tramps or common street beggars, common prostitutes, habitual disturbers of the peace, pickpockets, gamblers, burglars, *watch stuffers*, ball game players, persons who practice any games, tricks or device with intent to swindle, persons who abuse their families and suspicious persons who can give no reasonable account of themselves.

When the Nebraska *Statutes* were revised those in charge of the revision were puzzled by the term *watch-stuffer* and sought for its meaning without success until Mr. Read's note appeared.

LOUISE POUND

University of Nebraska

'CROCUS SACK'

The noun *crocus*², 'a kind of coarse heavy cloth,' is called 'obsolete' by the *DAE*, which does not list any example later than 1790 ('a crokass bag'). But according to Professor Margaret Blee of the University of North Carolina, the term 'crocus sack' is still in frequent oral use not only in her native state of South Carolina, but also in Georgia and Virginia.

RADAR NOMENCLATURE

The following list of radar terms appeared in the *Army and Navy Journal*, August 18, 1945, p. 1534. We are grateful to the publishers of the *Army and Navy Journal* for permission to reprint it.

AI. Aircraft Interception. Airborne radar device used to locate and intercept enemy aircraft by means of radar data.
ARO. Airborne Range Only. Radar ranging set for use with various gun computers.

'A' SCOPE. Radar presentation giving only the distance to a target.

AW. Aircraft Warning. Detection of aircraft at maximum possible distance.

ASV. Airborne Surface Vessel Detection. Airborne radar devices used to locate surface vessels and surfacing submarines.

'B' SCOPE. Radar presentation giving both azimuth and range of the target.

BABS. Blind Approach Beacon System. System for approaching landing field by radar means.

BAND. A range of wave-lengths or frequencies.

BLIP. Term applied to 'echo' presented on cathode ray tube.

BOBBING. The fluctuation of an echo on a scope because of alternating interference and reinforcement of returning waves reflected from objects.

'C' SCOPE. Radar presentation giving azimuth and elevation angles of the target.

BTO. Bombing Through Overcast.

CLUTTER. Image on radar scope caused by noise, permanent echo or jamming.

CRT. Cathode Ray Tube. Applied in radar to the oscilloscope indicator tube. Also called the 'Scope.'

EUREKA. Battery-operated lightweight radar beacon device designed to be carried by paratroopers.

GCA. Ground Controlled Approach. Ground radar landing system.

GCI. Ground Controlled Interception. System of directing fighter planes to enemy aircraft from data obtained from ground radar equipment.

GEE. Navigational aid developed by the British.

GH. Pulse type navigational system based on GEE but having sufficient precision for blind area bombing.

GHOST. Echoes which do not follow normal characteristics and for which definite targets cannot be found.

GL. Gun-Laying. Applied to sets used to furnish fire-control data.

IFF. Identification, Friend or Foe. Applied to systems used for the identification of aircraft and ships detected by radar.

INTERROGATOR. Transmitter used spe-

- cifically in IFF system to challenge objects detected by radar.
- JAMMING, Intentional introduction of spurious radiation into radio and radar devices to reduce their effectiveness.
- LAB, Low Altitude Bombing.
- LORAN, Long-range navigational system.
- LWASV, Light weight ASV.
- PIP, See Blip.
- PPI, Plan Position Indicator, A map-like radar presentation giving slant ranges and azimuth of a target in polar coordinates.
- PRF, Pulse Recurrence Frequency, The frequency at which a radar transmitter is pulsed.
- RACON, Radar Beacons, Stations which serve as the radar equivalents of light-houses.
- RADAR, Radio Detection and Ranging.
- RADOME, Housing enclosing a radar scanner.
- REBECCA, Airborne interrogator used in conjunction with Eureka ground beacons to obtain range and azimuth to the beacon.
- RESPONSOR, Receiver used specifically in an IFF system to receive the reply to a challenge.
- SCOPE, Cathode ray tube indicator.
- TRANSPONDER, The unit in the IFF system which receives the challenge and automatically transmits the reply.
- TW, Tail warning.
- VECTOR, Term used by GCI controller to denote the heading to be taken by an aircraft.
- VHF, Very high frequency.

INDEX

- A., J., Yiddish [gr'tsendzit], 'Changed, Censored,' 71
- Abbreviations: army talk, 262; radar terms, 309
- Abbreviations, Current*, comp. by G. R. Shankle. Review by R. Howson, 125
- ABORIGINE, 106
- ABOUT TO, 82
- ABSIE, 150
- ACACIA, 45
- ACADEMIC FREEDOM, 254, 255
- Accents, Divided, P. G. Perrin, 237
- Ackelsberg, S. B., b.n., 133
- Ackerman, Louise, 'Horse Bill,' 276
- ACTIVATE, 142
- Adams, J. D., b.n., 293
- Adams, Ramon F., *Western Words: A Dictionary*. . . . Review by R. I. McDavid, Jr., 288; b.n., 133
- ADDRESSEE, 106
- Advertising, use of the incomplete comparative, 163
- Agard, F. B., b.n., 133
- Agnew, Joyce G., b.n., 133
- 'Agriculturally Speaking,' b.n., 293
- AI, 309
- Aiken, H. D., b.n., 133
- Air Forces Slang, R. Shafer, 226
- AIR STRIP, 142
- AIRBORNE SURFACE VESSEL DETECTION, 309
- AIRCRAFT INTERCEPTION, 309
- AIR-FURNACE, 269
- Airplane Power . . . , b.n., 214
- Airplanes, new words via, 299
- ALCALDE, 107
- Alden, J., b.n., 293
- ALEMEIN, 151
- ALEWIFE, 107
- Alexander, Henry, b.n., 136
- Allen, Peter, b.n., 133
- Allen, Ralph B., b.n., 133
- ALL-IN, 212
- ALMIGHTY DOLLAR, 109
- ALMUS PATER, 234
- Alonso, A., b.n., 218
- AMERICAN ARMY, 269
- American Ballads and Folk Songs, Our Singing Country*, by J. A. and A. Lomax. Review by H. Kurath, 122
- American Colloquial Idiom, Observations on, A. R. Dunlap, 12
- American English, The New Element in (II), M. M. Mathews, 106
- American Forum of the Air *see* Radio programs
- American Guide Series, b.n., 214
- American Lexical Evidence, New, J. B. McMillan, 34
- American Newspaper Interest in English Language Problems, J. H. Neumann, 99
- American speech
- American English, New Element in, 106
- Air Force slang, 226
- Americanisms, 34, 45, 75, 111, 265
- Amish 'Triple-talk,' 85
- Army language, 258
- 'Canoodle,' history of, 178
- College slang, 233
- Colloquial idiom, 12
- Folk speech in *Our Singing Country*, 122
- German loan-words, 247
- Louisiana: Du Pratz's Americanisms, 45; 'gaspergou,' 277
- Minnesota localisms, 153
- Ohio, dialect in Athens, 232
- Texas speech, 81, 187, 306
- Waiters' Lingo in the 1880's, 70
- Wellerisms, 3, 304
- West Virginia localisms, 157
- American Speech, 1925-1945: the Founders Look Back*, H. L. Mencken, L. Pound, K. Malone, A. G. Kennedy, 241
- American Viscose Corporation, b.n., 214
- American Wellerisms of the Golden Age, B. J. Whiting, 3
- Amish 'Triple-talk,' J. W. Frey, 85
- Among the New Words, I. W. Russell, 141, 221, 299
- Amphibian 'Ducks,' H. Morrison, 157
- AMPHTRACK, 143
- AMPHTRACS, 150
- AMTRAC, 143
- Ancestry of Military Terms, b.n., 214
- Anderson, J. Redwood, b.n., 293
- Anderson, O. S., b.n., 137
- ANGEL, 109, 117
- ANGLED OG, 250.
- ANGUISH, 233

- Animals, words to scare, 117
Another Language, b.n., 214
 ANTI-AMERICAN, 269
 ANY MORE, 13
 ANZIO AMBLE, ANXIETY, FLOAT, WALK, 150
 Apartment-house Names, A. Minton, 168
 Apel, Willi, b.n., 133
 APFELSTRUDEL, 253
 Apostrophes and Commas, Certain Fash-
 ions in, S. T. Byington, 23
 APPALACHIAN, 34
 APPALACHIAN BEAN, 45
 APPLEBUTTER, 252
 APT, 115
 AREA BOMBING, 299
 ARMADA, 100
 Army Language, M. Berger, 258
 Army slang, 147
 Arnaud, L. E., b.n., 218
 Arngart, O., b.n., 296
 ARO, 309
 Arsenian, S., b.n., 219
 Arthur, Mrs. Chester, phonetic transcrip-
 tion, 119
 'A' SCOPE, 309
 'As Good as Gold,' b.n., 133
 ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, 269
 AS THE SAYING IS, 235
 ASV, 309
 Asyndeton, newspaper use of, 22
 AT ALL, 15
 Atkins, S., b.n., 65
 ATLANTIC CITY COMMANDO, 147
 Attwood, A. E., b.n., 133
 Atwood, E. Bagby, 'Kentucky Windage,'
 238
 Aubin, R. A., b.n., 65
 Author meets the Critics *see* Radio pro-
 grams
 Aviation terms, 299
 AW, 309
 AWFULLY LOT, 73
 A-WOOFIN, 82
 AXELROD, J., b.n., 67

 BABS, 309
 BACK SETTLEMENT, 269
 BACKLANDS, 249
 BACKWOODSMAN, 270
 BACON, 310
 Baker, S. J., b.n., 296
 Baldwin, H. L., b.n., 293
 BALLOON CARGO, 226

 BALLOTING, 270
 'Ballyhoo,' A Possible Clue to the Source
 of, A. L. Hench, 184
 BALLYHOO OF BLAZES, 185
 BAND, 309
 BARBUE, 278
 BARGAINEER, 76
 BARN-DOOR TROUSERS, 230
 Barnes, Frances, b.n., 293
 BARNUMIZE, 34
 Barr, Stringfellow, phonetic transcription,
 197
 Bartholomew, H. S., b.n., 293
 —BASED, 141
 Basic English to Promote Hercules Abroad,
 b.n., 133
 BASIC SEDIMENT, 238
 BAUDE, 252
 BAZOOKA, 143
 BEAR AND STAR, 34
 BEAR MAN, 34
 BEAR REVOLUTION, 34
 BEAT YOUR BRAINS OUT, 147
 BEAT YOUR GUMS, 147
 Beaten Up, b.n., 214
 BEDPAN COMMANDO, 147
 Behre, Frank, b.n., 137
 BEING GI, 147
 BEISBOL, 235
 BELCHER-SQUELCHER, 78
 Bellman, Floyd, 'Cocktail' from 'Co-
 quetier?', 156
 BELLY TANKS, 226
 BELSCHNICKEL, 254, 256
 Bender, J. F., b.n., 65, 133, 214, 293
 Bent, S., b.n., 214, 293
 Bentley, Harold W., Review of *Names on
 the Land*, 285
 Berger, Morroe, Army Language, 258
 Bernays, Edward L., b.n., 139
 Besse, Arthur, phonetic transcription, 58
 BETTER DRESSES, 162
 Bibliography
 Books Received, 139
 General and Historical Studies, 137, 296
 Phonetics, 67, 218
 Present Day English, 65, 133, 214, 293
 BIG MEETINGS, 306
 BIG WHEEL, 226
 BILLBOARD SOUPERS, 308
 BINDER, 154
 Bissell, C. H., b.n., 65
 Black, George F., b.n., 214

- BLACK MARKETEER, 222
 Blanck, J., b.n., 293
 Blauvelt, V., b.n., 65
 BLEED, 226
 BLIND APPROACH BEACON SYSTEM, 309
 BLIP, 309
 BLOCK-DOCTORS, 308
 BLOCK-DUMP, 308
 BLOW IT OUT YOUR BARRACKS BAG, 147
 BLUFF, 34
 B.M.O.C., 234
 BOARDWALK COMMANDO, 147
 BOBBING, 309
 BOBBY-SOCK, 222
 BOBBY SOXER, 223
 BOCCARORRA, 107
 Bodelson, C. A., b.n., 137
 Bolinger, Dwight L., *The Minimizing Downskip*, 40; *Review of Manual de entonación española*, 128; b.n., 214, 219, 293
 BOLONIANA, 186
 Bolster, David, b.n., 214
 BOMB BAY, 299
 BOMB RUN, 300
 BOMBER'S MOON, 300
 'Bona Fides,' b.n., 133
 Bonfante, Giuliano, b.n., 297
 Bonham, D. N., b.n., 135
 BOOBY TRAP, 222
 BOOK for BIBLE, 82
 'Boon-doggle,' b.n., 293
 -BORNE, 141
 Bossard, J. H. S., b.n., 293
 BOSTON CRACKER, 114
 BOSTON STRAWBERRIES, 71
 BOTTOMS UP, 229
 BOUDOIR COMMANDO, 147
 BOULA-BOULA, 234
 BOULEVARD, 154
 BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER, 270
 BOWED COTTON, 35
 Braddy, Haldeen, *Southwestern Speech*, 306
 BREAK, 35
 BREAKDOWN, 100
 Breger, Dave, b.n., 214
 Brewster, P. G., b.n., 293
 Brin, Joseph G., b.n., 139
 British historical records, *Americanisms* in, 265
 British names for New York apartment houses, 173
 Brogan on *Americanisms*, b.n., 133
 BROKEN BONE FEVER, 35
 BROOM GRASS, 35
 Brown, Ivor, b.n., 293
 Brown, Kenneth I., *phonetic transcription*, 197
 BROWN BUCK, 71
 BROWNIE, 147
 BROWNOUT, 143
 Brušák, K., b.n., 133
 Bryant, Donald C., ed. *Studies . . . in Honor of Alexander M. Drummond*. *Review* by W. S. Howell, 204
 Bryant, Margaret M., b.n., 133, 214, 293
 'B' SCOPE, 309
 BTO, 147, 226, 309
 BUBBLER, 277
 BUCK, 147
 BUCK SLIP, 226
 BUD, 84
 BUDDY SHEET, 263
 BUGOLOGY, 234
 BULL, 111
 BULL OF THE WOODS, 234
 BULLOPHANT, 306
 Bunger, Anna M., b.n., 139
 BUNK FATIGUE, 261
 BUNKUM, 183
 BURGO-BREAKER, 47
 Burley, D., b.n., 293
 Burnham, Josephine M., 'An Awfully Lot,' 73; b.n., 293
 Bush, Rose, b.n., 133
 Bush, Vannevar, b.n., 294
 BUSY BEAVER, 226
 BUSYBODY, 157
 BUZZ, 143
 BUZZARD PLOW, 35
 Byington, Steven T., *Certain Fashions in Commas and Apostrophes*, 22; *Mr. Byington's Brief Case (III)*, 114; *New Meaning of 'value'*, 280; *Some Words from Irvin S. Cobb*, 75; b.n., 65
 CAB HAPPY, 147
 CAHOOT, 154
 CALINDA, 47
 Calkin, Nancy, *The Diploma Mill, Campus Slang at Minnesota*, 233
 Calkins, Earnest E., b.n., 214
 Callaghan, J. C., b.n., 215
 CAMP, 47
 CAMPEACHY WOOD, 47

- CANAL, 35
 CANDIDATORIAL, CANDIDATORIALY, 305
 CANDY LEG, 234
 CANNIBALIZE, 223
 'Canoodle,' B. J. Whiting, 178
 CANOODLER, 179
 CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT, 270
 CARANCRO, 47
 Carlile, J. S., b.n., 294
 Carmichael, Oliver C., phonetic transcription, 197
 Carmody, F. J., b.n., 219
 CARPETBAGGER, 236
 CARRIES for TAKES, 82
 Carter, Wilmott A., b.n., 65
 Cartoon based on 'eat crow,' 148
 CASSEBURGAU, 279
 CAT CHURN, 35
 CAZEBURGOT, 277
 Certain Fashions in Commas and Apostrophes, S. T. Byington, 22
 CHAIR-BORNE INFANTRY, 147
 Chamberlin, Willis A., b.n., 133
 CHANCELLOR, 270
 CHANCERY COURT, 270
 CHANCRE MECHANIC, 147
 'Changed, Censored,' Yiddish form, 71
 Chapin, M., b.n., 215
 CHARMBURGERS, 167
 CHARTER COLONY, 270
 CHEEKY, 306
 CHEW, 261
 CHIC SHEIK, 234
 CHICAGO LIGHT, 230
 CHICAGO TICKERS, 308
 CHICKEN, 147, 261
 CHICKEN BUTCHER, 234
 CHIEF BARON, 270
 CHIN MUSIC, 234
 CHOUPIC, 48
 CINCINNATI QUAIL, 71
 CISTERN BOTTOM, 35
 CITIZEN, 35
 CLASSMUTES, 233
 CLERK TO THE CROWN, 270
 Clifton, Ernest H., For the DAE Supplement: the Vocabulary of *Sam Slick in Texas*, 111; 'Kiss-me-quick,' 155
 CLINCHING NAILS, 115
 CLIQUE, 35
 Clough, L., b.n., 67
 CLUTTER, 309
 Cobb, Irvin S., *Murder Day by Day*, source of Americanisms, 75
 'Cocktail' from 'Coquetier,' F. Bellman, 156
 Cohen, Morris, b.n., 137, 215
 Coined words, 75, 186
 Colcord, Joanna C., *Sea Language Comes Ashore*. Review by W. Matthews, 200
 Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, Words of the: Notes on DAE, S. Troubridge, 265
 COME OFF, 35
 COMM Z, 150
 COMMA HOUND, 233
 COMMANDANT, 270
 Commas and Apostrophes, Certain Fashions in, S. T. Byington, 22
 COMMISSARY, 270
 COMMISSION, 270
 COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES, 270
 Comparative, Incomplete, The Rise of the, E. K. Sheldon, 161
 Condoyannis, G. E., b.n., 67
Conflict of Homonyms in English, by E. R. Williams. Review by R. Willard, 61
 Connelly, Eva L., b.n., 294
 Conrad, Earl, b.n., 65
 CONSIDERABLY INEXPENSIVE, 16
 CONVENTION TROOPS, 270
 Conversationalist, b.n., 294
 COPALM, 45
 COOK-BOOK, 254
 COON, 211
 Cooper, James Fenimore, *The Pioneers*, Americanisms from, 115
 Cootie Re-named, b.n., 215
 Core, Natalie, phonetic transcription, 119
 CORKONIAN, 35
 CORNPLASTER COMMANDO, 147
 CORNSTALK SUGAR, 35
 CORSO, 177
 Cosper, Russell, b.n., 133, 139
 Costanzo, Joseph B., G.I. Italian, 227
 COTTAGE, 35
 COTTON TREE, 46
 Coulter, John L., phonetic transcription, 58
 COUNCIL ROOM, 270
 COUNTRY STORE KEEPER, 35
 COUPLE OF, 237
 Courlander, Harold, b.n., 65
 COURT OF EXCHEQUER, 271
 COVERING PARTY, 259

- COW POISON, 36
 Cowboy expressions, 306
 Cowboy Lingo Has Enriched Our Language, b.n., 215
 COWCUMBER, 116
 Cowley, Malcolm, b.n., 294
 Craigie, Sir William A., b.n., 215
 CRANBERRY, 254
 CRASH BOAT, 226
 CRASH-LAND, 300
 CROAKER, 277
 CROCKER, L. G., b.n., 215
 CROCUS, 277
 CROCUS-SACK, 309
 CROWN POINT BILL, 271
 C.Q., 147
 CRT, 309
 'C' SCOPE, 309
 CUB, 226
 Cunningham, Cornelius C., b.n., 294
 CURLECUE, 111
Current Abbreviations, comp. by G. R. Shankle. Review by R. Howson, 125
 CURVED BALLS, 147
 CUSSED, 212
 CUT NAILS, 115
 CUTBACK, 223
 CUTTIN' UP SAM, 83

 DACHSHUND SANDWICH, 254
 DADDY, 83
 DAE, Notes on: I. Words of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, S. Troubridge, 265
 DAE Supplement, For the: the Vocabulary of *Sam Slick in Texas*, E. S. Clifton, 111
 Dahl, I. b.n., 219
 Dahl, Torsten, b.n., 137
 Daniel, Anita, b.n., 294
 D.A.R., 234
 DARK, 211
 DAUNCEY, 151
 Davenport, Walter, b.n., 65
 Davis, E. B., b.n., 65, 67
 DAY BOAT, 36
 DDT, 144
 DEAD, 226
 Debt to Henry Sweet, b.n., 297
 'Debunk' out of 'Delouse,' b.n., 134
 Delattre, P., b.n., 67, 219
 DELHI BELLY, 77
 'Denazification,' b.n., 65
 Denkinger, M., b.n., 219
 Denny, George V., Jr., phonetic transcription, 58
 Derwacter, F. M., b.n., 65
 Dialects; *see* American speech
 Dialects of America, b.n., 134
 Dialectal Modification of Standard English Words, A. B. Kellogg, 192
 DIGHTY, 177
 Dictionaries, *Western Words*, rev., 288
Dictionary of American English, Notes on, by S. Troubridge, 211, 265; by E. S. Clifton 111
Dictionary of International Slurs . . . by A. A. Roback. Review by R. I. McDavid, Jr., 130; Roback's notes on review, 290
 Dike, E. B., b.n., 215
 Dillon, Myles, b.n., 137
 DIP, 308
 Diploma Mill, N. Calkin, 233
 DISMAL SCIENCE, 234
 DISTRIBUTOR OF STAMPS, 271
 DIT HAPPY, 147
 DITCH, DITCHING, 144
 DIXIE'S LAND, 238
 Dobbie, Elliott V. K., General and Historical Studies, bibliography, 137, 296
 DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, 254
 DODO, 226
 DOG CHURN, 36
 DOG-FACE, 262
 DOGHOUSE BATTALIONS, 150
 DOLLAR MARK, 36
 DOLLAR WORD, 222, 223
 DON'T BE BITTER!, 148
 DONUTEER, 76
 Doodle-bug, b.n., 134
 DORNICK, 157
 DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT, 259
 'Doughfoot' or 'Doggie,' b.n., 134
 Dowdall, H. C., b.n., 294
 Downing, Chet, b.n., 215, 294
 DRAGGING IT, 306
 Drepperd, C. W., b.n., 215
 DRESSING CASE, 36
 DROOP-SNOOT, 150
 DRUDGE-DUD, 234
 Drumfish, names for, 277
Drummond, Alexander M., Studies . . . in Honor of, ed. by D. C. Bryant, others. Review by W. S. Howell, 204
 DRUNK, 271
 DRY DIGGINGS, 36
 DRY RUN, 261

- DRY-SKIN, 200
 DUCK, 200
 DUCK BILLS, 150
 DUCK-AND-DIP, 156
 DUCKS, 157
 DUCKWICH, 167
 DUKW, 158
 DUMMY-UP, 148
 Dunlap, A. R., *American Colloquial Idiom*, 12; *GI Lingo*, 147; *Localisms*, 157; 'Tazure,' 276
 Dunn, S. G., b.n., 134
 Dunn, Thomas F., b.n., 215
 Du Pratz's *History of Louisiana*, a Source of Americanisms . . . , J. T. Krumpelmann, 45
 DUTY DRESS, 234

 EAGER BEAVER, 148, 226
 EAM, ELAS, b.n., 215
 EAR BEATER, 148
 EARTHQUAKE BOMB, 144
 EASTERN INDIANS, 271
 EAT CROW, 149
 Edman, Irwin, radio talk, phonetic transcription, 281
 —EE and —EER words, 75, 106
 EGRET, 48
 Eikel, Fred, Jr., 'Tub' and 'Shell,' 237
 Ekwall, Eilert, b.n., 297
 EL ALEMEIN, 151
 Ely, George H., b.n., 134
 Emerson's Rhymes, b.n., 215
 English Language Problems, *American Newspaper Interest in*, J. H. Neumann, 99
 English Words, Standard, *Dialectal Modification of*, A. B. Kellogg, 192
 Ericson, Eston E., b.n., 294
 ERSATZWAFFE, 151
 ESQUINE, 46
 ESTRAIC, 235
 Ethnophaulisms, *Dictionary of International Slurs*, rev., 130
 Etymology: 'Cahoot,' 154; 'Cocktail' from 'Coquetier,' 156; *Dialectal Modification*, 192; 'Gaspergou,' 277
 EUREKA, 309
 Evans, B. Ifor, b.n., 134
 EXECUCASTING, 76
 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 271
 Experiments in Words, b.n., 65
 Fairbanks, H., b.n., 67
 FALL for AUTUMN, 100
 Farber, M., b.n., 215
 FARDOWN, 36
 FASNACHTDAY, 251
 FASNACHTS, 254
 FAST LAND, 253
 Federalese Dis—o.k'd., b.n., 134
 FEIST, 157
 FEMARINES, 167
 FEMME, 233
 Fiess, E., b.n., 215
 FIGHTER STRIP, 144
 FIGHTER-BOMBER, 300
 Fighters' Talk, b.n., 65
 FIGHTING-HOLE FEET, 77
 FILE 13, 226
 FIN, 226
 FINALIZING, 167
 FIRE LIMIT, 36
 Fischer, Louis, phonetic transcription, 58
 Fish, Louisiana-French terms for, 277
 FISHING GROUNDS, 271
 FISHY, 36
 FLASH NOTES, 234
 FLAT-OUT TELLING, 82
 FLAT-ROOT, 48
 Flesch, Rudolf, *Marks of Readable Style* . . . Review by S. I. Hayakawa, 63; b.n., 134, 294
 FLOATER, 36
 FLOATING PALACE, 36
 FLORIDAS, 271
 Flowers and the War, W. M. Miller, 307
 FLY-AWAY, 226
 FLYING, 36
 FLYING BOX CAR, 300
 FLYING MACHINE, 36
 F.O., 262
 Foley, J. P., b.n., 134
 Folk Rhymes for Children, b.n., 134
 Folk sayings, Wellerisms, 3, 306
 Folk speech in *Our Singing Country*, 122
 Folklore: dragon lore, 230; 'Folkstitutions,' 196; *New York Folklore Quarterly*, 158
 FOLKSTITIONS, 196
 For and against 'of course,' b.n., 65
 Foreign-language Nicknames for American Money, b.n., 215
 Forest Terminology, b.n., 65
 FORGETTEES, 75
 Foster, Freling, b.n., 294
 Fourquet, J., b.n., 137

- Fox, Dixon R., phonetic transcription, 197
 FRANKFURTER, 254
 Frauchiger, Fritz, b.n., 215
 Free French, b.n., 215
 Freeman, W. C., b.n., 294
 French language: 'Cocktail' from 'Cocktailer,' 156; Etymology of 'cahoot,' 154; slang for wines, 72
 FRENCH PANCAKE, 234
 FRESS, 251
 Frey, J. William, Amish 'Triple-talk,' 85; b.n., 297
 FRIENDS OF AMERICA, 271
 Friesen, Otto von, b.n., 137
 FRIGATE-BIRD, 48
 From Business English to Gertrude Stein, b.n., 215
 FRUIT SALAD, 226
 FRYALATOR, 167
 FUBAR, 148, 226
 Functions of Time in Speech, B. Q. Morgan, 28
 Funke, Otto, b.n., 297
 FURLONGHEES, 76

 Gabrielson, Arvid, b.n., 137
 Gags Away, b.n., 294
 Gaines, Francis P., phonetic transcription, 197
 Gambler Unsplits Infinitive, b.n., 215
 GARDENIST, 186
 'Gaspergou,' Notes on, W. A. Read, 277
 GAVEL, 78
 Gay, Bonnie, b.n., 134
 GCA, 309
 GCI, 309
 GEE, 309
 GENERAL ASSOCIATION, 271
 GEOMETER, 271
 GEOTECHNOLOGY, 104
 German language, Amish High German, 91
 German Loan-words in American English, L. L. Rockwell, 247
 GERMERICAN, 257
 GERUND GRINDER, 233
 GET OFF THE BEAM, 226
 G.F.U., 148, 262
 GH, 309
 GHOST, 309
 G.I., 261, 262
 G.I. Italian, J. B. Costanzo, 227
 G.I. Lingo, A. R. Dunlap, 147
 G.I. STUKAS, 229
 G.I. Talk in Iceland, E. Haugen, 228
 GIFTEE, 75
 Gilmore, J., b.n., 66
 GIMPY, 75
 GIPSY HAT, 116
 GITSENDZIT, 71
 GIZMO, 151
 GL, 309
 Glasgow, G. M., b.n., 67
 Glicksberg, C. I., b.n., 134
 GLIDE-BOMB, 301
 Glim, Aesop, b.n., 215
 Glossary of Army and Navy Language, b.n., 134
 G-MAN, 148
 GO BLIND, 111
 GO FOR, 271
 GOBBLEDYGOOK, 224
 Goddard, E. R., b.n., 219
 GOLDARN, 36
 Goldman, G. L., b.n., 67
 Good, C. V., b.n., 294
 GOOF OFF, 226
 GOOFING OFF, 261
Golden Era, Wellerisms from, 304
 GORIED, 75
 GO-TO-HELL BUGGY, 226
 GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, 272
 GRADUATE COLLEGE, 17
 Graham, Al, b.n., 134
 GRAIN, 48
 Grammar: newspaper interest in, 103; incomplete comparative, 161
Grammar, Modern, at Work, by B. M. Watts. Review by P. G. Perrin, 203
 Grant, Rena V., b.n., 294, 297
 Grant, William, b.n., 138
 Gray, L. H., b.n., 297
 Gray, W. S., b.n., 215
 Green, D., b.n., 215
 GRINDLE, 69
 GRIS GRIS, 48
 GROSVENOR, M. B., b.n., 66
 GROUND CONTROLLED APPROACH, 309
 GROUNDED MAYTAG-MESSERSCHMIDT, 226
 GUILER, W. S., b.n., 134
 GUNBOATS, 234
 GUN-LAYING, 309
 GYPSY, 116

 HABER, TOM B., b.n., 215
 HAIGHT, G. S., b.n., 134

- Hall, R. A., Jr., b.n., 215, 297
 Haller, J. M., b.n., 297
 Hammett, Samuel A., *Piney Woods Tavern; or, Sam Slick in Texas*, Americanisms from, 111
 HAND CHEESE, 251
 HANG, 36
 HANGEE, 106
 HANGER, 46
 HANSON, HALDORE, b.n., 134
 HAPPEN YOU, 17
 HARDSHELL BAPTIST, 81
 HARDWARE, 234
 Harriman, Margaret C., phonetic transcription, 119
 Harrington, J. P., b.n., 297
 Harrington, R., b.n., 67
 Has Our Ideology Run Out of Words?, b.n., 134
 Hasse, Gladys, b.n., 215
 Hatcher, Anna G., b.n., 134, 138
 Haugen, Einar, G. I. Talk in Iceland, 228
 Hayakawa, S. I., Review of *Marks of Readable Style*, 63; b.n., 134
 HEADSPACE, 261
 HEARER, 253
 HEAVIES, 301
 Heine, A. G., b.n., 134
 HEMP PLANTATION, 272
 Hench, Atcheson L., John A. Grindle, Real or Fictional Angler?, 69; Possible Clue to Source of 'Ballyhoo,' 184
 Herman, Lewis, b.n., 139
 Heron, names for, 230
 HE'S IN THE ARMY NOW, WORK 'IM TILL HE FAINTS, 226
 HESSIAN, 253
 HEX, 251
 Hibbitt, George W., *Treasure Island Spelling*, 234
 HIDE FOR HORSE, 306
 HIGHBALL, 72
 HIGHER EDUCATION, 161
 Hips, H. E., b.n., 294
 HISTOMAP, 76
 HOCKEY TEAM, 263
 HOF-SPIEL, 252
 HOG HAS FOR A SIDE-SADDLE, 306
 Hogan, Charles H., *A Yankee Comments on Texas Speech*, 81
 HOLAWAGOS, 112
 HOLY JOE, 148
 HOLY ROLLER, 36
Homonyms in English, The Conflict of, by E. R. Williams. Review by R. Willard, 61
 HOOFOO DUST, 306
 Hopkins, Charles, b.n., 294
 HOPPED UP, 226
 Horn, Wilhelm, b.n., 138
 HORNED CATTLE, 114
 Hornstein, Lillian H., *More War Words*, 150
 HORSE BILL, 276
 HORSE-RADISH, 183
 Horwill, H. W., b.n., 134
 HOT DOG, 254
 Houlé, L., b.n., 216
 Hovious, C., b.n., 294
 How Do You Spell, b.n., 216
 How Family Names Enter Dictionary, b.n., 216
 HOW THAT, 82
 HOWCOME, 186
 Howell, W. S., Review of *Studies in Speech and Drama in Honor of Alexander M. Drummond*, 204
 Howson, Roger, Review of *Current Abbreviations*, 125
 HUBBA-HUBBA, 261
 HUG-ME-TIGHT, 156
 HUMANAGEMENT, 76
 HUMBUG, 70
 Humor: American Wellerisms, 3, 235, 304; linguistic subtleties, 148
 Hunt, J. L., b.n., 134
 HURRAH, 254
 HUT, 48
 Icelandic Language Phrases in G. I. talk, 228
 IDENTIFICATION, FRIEND OR FOE, 309
 Idiom, American Colloquial, A. R. Dunlap, 12
 IFF, 309
 IKE'S SNOWBALLS, 151
 ILL-SHARPENED, 186
 Imlay, Gilbert, *Western Territory*, Americanisms in, 45
 IMMIGRATION SOCIETY, 36
 Immortals on Basic English, b.n., 134
 IMPLEMENT, 100
 IMPROVEMENT CIRCLE, 36
 INDEPENDENT COMPANY, 272
 INDIAN CHERRY, 48
 INDIAN CHIEF, 272

- INDIAN COUNTRYMAN, 36
 INDIAN PURCHASES, 272
 INSPECTOR GENERAL, 272
 International Insults, b.n., 66
International Slurs (Ethnophaulisms), A Dictionary of by A. A. Roback. Review by R. I. McDavid, Jr., 130; Roback's notes on review, 290
 INTERROGATOR, 309
 IRON MANUFACTORY, 272
 Is English Doomed?, b.n., 134
 Is Your Sub-deb Slang Up-to-date?, b.n., 135
 Israels, J., b.n., 294
 IT WON'T BE LONG NOW, 236
 Italian language: spelling in dialects, 209;
 G.I. Italian, 227
 It's a Dirty Book, b.n., 216

 JÄGER, 253
 Jakobson, Roman, b.n., 138
 JAMMING, 310
 JANFU, 148
 Janus, b.n., 66, 135, 297
 JAP, 100
 Jaque, R. S., b.n., 135
 JEEP, 224, 261
 JEEP JOCKEY, 148
 JEEP YARDBIRD, 148
 Jennings, Richard, b.n., 135
 JERSEY CIDER, 36
 JET AIRPLANE, 144
 JET PROPULSION, 145
 JEWELHEAD, 277
 JIT, 235
 'Job' Psychology, b.n., 216
 Johannisson, Ture, b.n., 138
 JOHN, 261
 JOHN A. GRINDLE, 69
 JOHN CHINAMAN, 36
 JOHN DARMES, 112
 JOHNNY, 70
 Johnston, Eric, phonetic transcription, 58
 JONATHON SIMONIZER, 234
 Jones, D., b.n., 219
 Jones, Joseph, 'Dixie's Land' in the Game of Tag?, 238; Present Day English, bibliography, 65, 133, 214, 293; Review of *The Language of World War II*, 202; Waiters' Lingo in the 1880's, 70; Wellerisms, 235
 JONRUN, 235
 Joseph, G. J., b.n., 294

 JUDY, 112
 JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY, 272
 JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, 272
 JUMBO BOOK, 226
 JUNIOR MISS, 224
 JUSTIFICATION, 153

 KAFFEEKLATSCH, 253
 KANGAROO, 101
 'Kaolin,' b.n., 294
 Karwoski, T. F., b.n., 135
 Kasser, E., b.n., 216
 Keilhau, W., b.n., 135
 Kellogg, Allen B., 'Dauncy,' 151; Dialectal Modification of Standard English Words, 192
 Kendall, Park, b.n., 139
 Kennedy, Arthur G., *American Speech, 1925-1945: the Founders Look Back*, 245
 KENTUCKY WINDAGE, 238
 Kenyon, John S., Phonemic Contrast, 153
 Kernan, Henry S., b.n., 294
 KETTLE-COOKS, 308
 KIA, 151
 KICK IT IN THE SLATS, 226
 KIDOLGY, 234
 Kihlbom, Asta, b.n., 138
 KING for KING COTTON, 36
 KING'S AGENT, 272
 KISS-ME-QUICK, 155
 KITCHENEERING, 234
 Klaeber, Fr., b.n., 297
 Klein, L. R., b.n., 135
 Klipple, Carmelita, *The Speech of Spice-wood, Texas*, 187
 Kneale, J. H., b.n., 135
 KNICK BY KNICK, 177
 KNITTING-BAG, 78
 Knower, F. H., b.n., 67
 KNOWLEDGE BOX, 234
 Kober, Arthur, b.n., 135
 Kökeritz, Helge, b.n., 138, 297
 Krumpelmann, John T., *DuPratz's History of Louisiana, A Source of Americanisms . . .*, 45
 Kuhn, S. M., b.n., 297
 Kurath, Hans, Review of *Our Singing Country*, 122; b.n., 297
 Kurrelmeyer, W., b.n., 135
 Kwiatt, Joseph J., *Thoreau and George Minott*, 78

 LAB, 310

- La Brant, Lou, b.n., 135
 LAKE, 154
 LANDGRAVESHIP, 272
 LANDING STRIP, 145
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, 37
 Lane, G. S., b.n., 297
 Langenfelt, Gösta, b.n., 138
 Language: dialectal modification. 192;
 newspaper interest in, 99; German loan
 words in American English, 247
Language of World War II, The by A. M.
 Taylor. Review by J. Jones, 202
 LAWS for POLICE, 83
 Lawson, Franklin D., b.n., 139
 LAY-BY TIME, 306
 Lay-overs to Catch Meddlers, b.n., 294
 L.C.L., 73
 Leave 'Mom' Alone, b.n., 135
 LEBEMANN, 256
 Lee, Donald W., b.n., 135
 Lee, Gwendolyn G. and Maurice A., b.n.,
 66
 Legouis, Pierre, b.n., 138
 LEHR- UND LERNFREIHEIT, 254, 255
 Le Mot Juste, b.n., 216
 LEVERWORSCHT, 251
 Lewin, William, b.n., 216
 Lewis, C. S., b.n., 66
 Lewis, Norman, b.n., 294
 Lexical Evidence, New American, J. B.
 McMillan, 34
 L.H.B., 234
 LIBEWARD, 234
 LIBRARY, 307
 LIEDERKRANZ, 253
 LIGHT CORPS, 272
 LIKE FOR, 18
 LIMBURG, 48
 Linguistic Phenomenon, b.n., 135
 LION'S MOUTH, 49
 LITTLE STRONGER, 157
 LIVE SIRUP, 75
 Livingston, C. H., b.n., 297
 Lloyd, S. J., b.n., 216
 LOADS AND LASHINGS, 167
 Loan-words, Older German, in American
 English, L. L. Rockwell, 247
 LOBLOLLIES, 75
 Löfstedt, Einar, b.n., 297
 Löfvenberg, M. T., b.n., 138
 Lomax, John A. and Alan, *Our Singing
 Country*. Review by H. Kurath, 122
 Loomis, C. Grant, *American Wellerisms
 in the Golden Era*, 304
 LORAN, 310
 Louisiana: Du Pratz's Americanisms, 45;
 'gaspergou,' 277
 LOWER CLASSES, 161
 LUMBER TRADE, 273
 LWASV, 310
 Lynn, Klonda, b.n., 219, 294
 Mabbott, T. O., b.n., 135
 McArthur, L. A., b.n., 216
 McAtee, W. L., Four Notes on American
 English, 230; 'Pen rest' and 'Busyboddy,'
 157; Pronunciation of 'Sedge,' 306; Pro-
 nunciation of 'Weir,' 76; b.n., 295
 McCaffery, John, radio talk, phonetic tran-
 scription, 281
 McCutchan, J. Wilson, 'A Couple of' for
 'A Few,' 237
 McDavid, Raven I., Jr., Review of *A
 Dictionary of International Slurs . . .*,
 130; Roback's notes on, 290; Review of
 Western Words, 288
 McEuen, Kathryn A., Whittier's Rhymes, 51
 McGehee, F., b.n., 67
 Mackay, W. D., b.n., 216
 McMillan, James B., 'L.C.L.' Again, 73;
 American Lexical Evidence, 34
 MAIL-O-MAT, 76
 Major, John C., b.n., 66
 Malone, Kemp, *American Speech*, 1925-
 1945: the Founders Look Back, 244; b.n.,
 138, 216
 MÄNNERCHOR, 253
 Manning, C. A., b.n., 216
 Man's Glossary, b.n., 135
 Mansbridge, Ronald, b.n., 295
Manual de entonación española by Tomás
 Navarro. Review by D. L. Bolinger, 128
 MANUAL TRAINING, 37
 MAQUIS, 224
Marks of Readable Style by R. Flesch. Re-
 view by S. I. Hayakawa, 63
 MARON, 49
 Maroney, T. P., b.n., 294
 Martin, Pete, b.n., 135
 MARVEL, 112
 Mason, Josephine D., b.n., 139
 MAST TREE, 273
 Mathews, M. M., *The New Element in
 American English* (II), 106; b.n., 295

- Mathews, William, Review of *Sea Language Comes Ashore*, 200
- Mawer, Allen, b.n., 138
- MAYTAG-MESSERSCHMIDT, 227
- M'AZUMA, 70
- MECHANICAL COWS FROM WESTCHESTER, 227
- Meet the Weasel-word, b.n., 295
- MELON SEED, 273
- Mencken, H. L., *American Speech*, 1925-1945: the Founders Look Back, 241; b.n., 295
- Menner, Robert J., b.n., 295, 297
- MENU BOARD, 227
- Meredith, Mamie J., 'Fighting-Hole Feet' and 'Shelter Legs,' 77
- Meritt, Herbert, b.n., 138
- Meroney, Howard, b.n., 297
- Messenger, D., b.n., 295
- Mexican Academy, action against *pochismos* 235
- MEWING AROUND THE WALL, 306
- MICKEY MOUSE MOVIES, 148
- Milford, H. S., b.n., 135
- Military terms, 258
- MILK GRAVY, 114
- MILK (WAGON) RUN, 224
- Miller, Edd, b.n., 216
- Miller, R. D., b.n., 135
- Miller, William M., *Flowers and the War*, 307
- Minimizing Downskip, The, D. L. Bolinger, 40
- Minnesota, Localisms, W. Randel, 153
- Minnesota, University of, slang at, 233
- Minott, George, 78
- Minton, Arthur, Apartment-house Names, 168
- Mirfield, J., b.n., 135
- MISS NANCYFIED, 37
- Misuse of War Words, b.n., 295
- MODEL T, 148
- Modern Grammar at Work* by B. M. Watts. Review by P. G. Perrin, 203
- MOGGY, 211
- MONKEY-WRENCH, 70
- Montgomery, H. C., b.n., 138
- Moore, R. H., b.n., 295
- MOPPING PARTY, 259
- Morgan, Bayard Q., *Some Functions of Time in Speech*, 28
- Morgan, C. L., b.n., 135
- Morris, Mabel, b.n., 138, 295
- Morrison, Hugh, *Amphibian 'Ducks,'* 157; Letter on Spelling Reform, 208
- Morrow, Robert C., b.n., 216
- Morton, Charles W., b.n., 295
- MOSSYBACK, 236
- MOR, 112
- Mother Tongue, b.n., 216
- Mueller, Gustav E., b.n., 140
- Mukherjea, Sisirkumar, b.n., 216
- Multiple Negatives, b.n., 295
- Murray, Elwood, b.n., 140
- MURREL HEN, 230
- MUSCLE MOLL, 234
- Musgrave, George M., b.n., 140
- MUSICALAMITY JANES, 76
- MUTUAL FIDUCIARY PLAN, 100
- MYRTLE WAX CANDLE, 273
- MYRTLE WAX TREE, 46
- Mystery Slang, b.n., 66
- NAG, 75
- NAIL-PLATE, 115
- Nails, names of, 115
- NAKED, 227
- Names: Apartment-house, A. Minton, 168; of new flowers, 307
- Names for the Nazis, b.n., 135
- Names on the Land* by G. R. Stewart. Review by H. W. Bentley, 285
- NANCYFIED, 37
- NAVAL OFFICER, 273
- Navarro, Tomás, *Manual de entonación española*, Review by D. L. Bolinger, 128; b.n., 68
- Navy Language Is Soul of Brevity, b.n., 295
- NEGRO, 37
- NEGRO BLANKET, 37
- NETTUNO NEUROSIS, 151
- Neumann, J. H., *American Newspaper Interest in English Language Problems*, 99; b.n., 295, 297
- New American Lexical Evidence, J. B. McMillan, 34
- NEW CONNECTICUT, 37
- NEW HAMPSHIRE CLAIMANT, 273
- NEWLANDER, 253
- Newman, Rosalind C., 295
- Newman, S., b.n., 219
- Newspapers: asyndeton in headlines, 22; interest in English language problems, 99
- New-words, 167, 186; Among the New

- Words, I. W. Russell, 141, 221, 299
 New York City, apartment-house names, 168
New York Folklore Quarterly, 158
New York Times, articles, editorials on language, 99
New Yorker Notes and Comment, b.n., 135, 295
 Nichols, Maynard, b.n., 66, 135, 216
 Nicknames for Soldiers, b.n., 135
 NIGHT FIGHTERS, 227
 NIGRUH, 84
 NINETY-DAY WONDER, 148
 NOODLE, 234, 254
 NOODLEWORK, 234
 NORTHERN COLONIES, 273
 North, Sterling, radio talk, phonetic transcription, 281
 NUT BUSTER, 148
- OAKIES, 151
 OBLITERATION BOMBING, 301
 O'Brien, Gertrude E., b.n., 139
 OBSERVATION PLATFORM, 234
 O.C.R.U., 264
 OCTOLAY, 229
 OFF OF, OFF FROM, 19
 OFFENSIVE WEAPON, 234
 Ogden, C. K., b.n., 135
 Ohio, Dialectal Peculiarities of Athens, 232
 Ohlander, Urban, b.n., 138, 298
 O.K., 37
 OKIES, 151
 Okinawa in English, b.n., 217
 OLDER GENERATION, 161
 Older German Loan-words in American English, L. L. Rockwell, 247
 OLIVE TREE, 273
 On Learning English, b.n., 66
 ON THE BALL, 148
 Ondis, Lewis A., Dialectal Peculiarities of Athens, Ohio, 232
 ONE HORSE TEAM, 37
 OPERATE A PATIENT, 17n
 ORIGINAL SAD SACK, 148
 Ornithology, b.n., 295
 Orr, J., b.n., 219
 OUCH, 254
Our Singing Country by J. A. Lomax and A. Lomax. Review by H. Kurath, 122
 Owen, Robert L., b.n., 135
- Pacey, Desmond, b.n., 136
 Packard, Frederick, b.n., 136
 PADDLE-FOOT, 262
 Paine, R. D., Jr., b.n., 217
 PALMETTO-LEAF, 46
 PAPER CITY, 37
 PARA- words, 221
 PARAGRAPH TROOPER, 77, 148
 PARATWILL, 222
 PARISH MEETING, 273
 Park, J., b.n., 217
 PARKING, 154
 Parkinson, Reay, b.n., 217
 Parler, Mary C., 'Lay-by Time' and 'Protracted meeting,' 306
 Partridge, Eric, b.n., 295
 PATENT LAND, 274
 PATTERN BOMBING, 301
 Patterson, E. J., b.n., 136
 PAVEMENT, 154
 PAWPAW, 49
 Paxton, Philip, pseud., *see* Hammett, Samuel A.
 Pearson, T. M., b.n., 136
 PECKERWOOD, 37
 Pedersen, Holger, b.n., 138
 Pegler, Westbrook, b.n., 136
 Pei, Mario A., b.n., 136, 217, 219
 PEN REST, 157
 Pennsylvania Dutch, Amish 'Triple-talk,' 85
 Perlmutter, Emanuel, b.n., 217
 Perrin, Porter G., *Divided Accents*, 237;
Review of Modern Grammar at Work, 203
 PERSUADER, 37
 PETER FUNKISM, 37
 PEWTER, 112
 PHI BETA HOUSE, 234
 Phillips, A. L., b.n., 295
 Philology: Dialectal Modification, 192;
 German Loan-words in American English, 247; *see also* Etymology, Language
 Philological Miscellany, b.n., 138
 Phonemic Contrast, J. S. Kenyon, 153
 Phonetic transcriptions.
 Arthur, Mrs. Chester, 119
 Barr, Stringfellow, 197
 Besse, Arthur, 58
 Brown, Kenneth I., 197
 Carmichael, Oliver C., 197
 Core, Natalie, 119
 Coulter, John Lee, 58

- Denny, George V., Jr., 58
 Edman, Irwin, 281
 Fischer, Louis, 58
 Fox, Dixon Ryan, 197
 Gaines, Francis P., 197
 Harriman, Margaret Case, 119
 Johnston, Eric, 58
 Krutch, Joseph Wood, 281
 McCaffery, John, 281
 North, Sterling, 281
 Thompson, Dorothy, 119
 Thompson, Mildred, 119
 Winslow, Thyra Samter, 119
 Phonetics
 Bibliography, 67, 218; Pennsylvania
 Dutch phonology 87
 PHONEY POTS, 308
 Phonograph Records for Spanish, b.n.,
 220
 PHYSICIAN GENERAL, 274
 PICKLED, 227
 PIGEONEER, 76
 PIGSKINOLOGY, 234
 PILL PEDDLER, 148
 Pinci, A. R., b.n., 295
 PINE TREE COINAGE, 37
 PIP, 310
 PIPE ORGAN, 151
 PIPELINE TIME, 227
 Pittenger, T., b.n., 295
 PITTSYLVANIA, 274
 Place-names; dialectal modification, 193;
 Names on the Land, rev., 285
 PLAN POSITION INDICATOR, 310
 PLANK ROAD, 37
 PLANTATION LEGISLATURE, 274
 PLATFORM, 117
 PLATFORM SCALE, 37
 PLUNDER, 227
 POCHISMO, 235
 P.O'd, 262
 Poetry, Whittier's Rhymes, 51
 P.O.L., b.n., 136
 PONHAUS, 251, 255
 POPE, 49
 Portmanteau words, 76
 POST BELLUM, 37
 POTASH, POTASH-MAKER, 274
 POT-ENGRAVERS, 308
 Potter, David, b.n., 140
 Pound, Louise, *American Speech*, 1925-
 1945: the Founders Look Back, 242;
 'Watch-stuffer' and Related Expressions,
 308; b.n., 295; *see also* Miscellany in each
 number
 PPI, 310
 PRANG, 104
 PRECINCT MEETING, 274
 PRECISION BOMBING, 301
 Prentice, P. I., b.n., 295
 Prescott, Joseph, 'Candidatorial' and 'Can-
 didatorially,' 305; b.n., 298
 PRESENTLY, 73
 PRESSURIZATION, 186
 PRIMITIVE BAPTIST, 81
 Prince, J. D., b.n., 217
 Pringle, A. G., b.n., 134
 Pritchett, V. S., b.n., 217
 Printers Terms in the English Language,
 b.n., 136
 PRIVATE SECRETARY, 274
 PROBABLE, 301
 Prochnow, Herbert V., b.n., 140
 PROCLAMATION MONEY, 274
 Proctors and 'Bull-dogs,' b.n., 217
 Pronunciation
 Amish High German, 92
 Dialect of Athens, O., 232
 Dialectal modification of Standard Eng-
 lish Words, 192
 Divided accounts, 237
 Minimizing downskip, 40
 Newspaper items on, 101
 Oddities in army talk, 260
 'Sedge,' 306
 Texas, Speech of Spicewood, 187
 Texas word stress, 82
 Virginia, Eastern, 152
 'Weir,' 76
 Yiddish [gi'tsendzit], 71
 PROPELLER, 37
 PROTRACTED MEETINGS, 306
 PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, 274
 PROVINCE LAW, 274
 Provincial sayings, 306
 PULL RANK, 261
 PULSE RECURRENCE FREQUENCY, 310
 Punctuation: Fashions in commas and
 apostrophes, asyndeton, 22; inner-sen-
 tence, 30
 PURGING HOUSE, 37
 PUTZ, 256
 Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur, b.n., 136
 QUILT and QUILTING, 112

QUITRENT, 274

QUIZZLE, 100

RADAR, 310

Radar, b.n., 295

Radar Language, b.n., 295

Radar—the Technique, b.n., 295

Radar Nomenclature, 309

Radio Detection and Ranging; *see* Radar
Radio programs, phonetic transcriptions:

American Forum of the Air, 197; Ameri-

ca's Town Meeting of the Air, 58;

Author Meets the Critics, 281; Listen the
Women, 119

Radio Slang, b.n., 295

Radio Webster, b.n., 295

RADOME, 310

Rafferty, Keen, b.n., 295

RAHWAY, 233

RAIN-WORM, 250

Randel, William, Campus Slang at Min-
nesota, 233

Randolph, John, b.n., 217

Rantz, Jack, b.n., 136

Rapkin, Maurice, b.n., 296

RASCAL, 83

RATTLE-SNAKE-HERB, 49

Rayon Glossary, b.n., 214

Read, Allen W., b.n., 217

Read, William A., Notes on 'Gaspergou,'
277; b.n., 298

READERSHIP, 186

Reaney, P. H., b.n., 138

REBECCA, 310

Recordings, *Hablemos español*, b.n., 220

REDLINE, 261

Reisman, P. H., b.n., 66

Report of the Conference on Basic Eng-
lish, b.n., 136Representative American Speeches, b.n.,
140

RESERVOIR, 104

RESORT, 154

RESPONSOR, 310

REVIVAL, 307

Reynolds, Horace, b.n., 136, 296

Rhymes, Whittier's, K. A. McEuen, 51

RIDE PIGGYBACK, 227

RICE PLANTATION, 274

Rich, M., b.n., 296

Ringgold, Nicolette P., b.n., 220

Rinsland, Henry D., b.n., 296

RINGY, 306

Riordan, John L., b.n., 296

Ripley, D., b.n., 66

Rise of the Incomplete Comparative, The,
E. K. Sheldon, 161

ROAD FENCED UP, 306

ROASTING EAR, 37

Roback, A. A., *A Dictionary of Interna-
tional Slurs (Ethnophaulisms)* . . . Re-
view by R. I. McDavid, Jr., 130; Notes on
Review, 290; b.n., 136

Robertson, Archie, b.n., 296

Robertson, D. W., b.n., 298

Rockwell, Leo L., Older German Loan-
words in American English, 247

Rodd, Marcel, b.n., 136

Rodell, Fred, b.n., 296

Rogers, G. L., b.n., 296

Roller, D., b.n., 217

Rooth, Erik, b.n., 138

Rosenthal, Harold, b.n., 136

Rositzke, H. A., b.n., 68

Rounds, C. R., b.n., 217

RRF, 310

R.T.P., 263

'Rubbleized,' b.n., 217

Russell, I. Willis, Among the New Words,
141, 221, 299; 'Presently,' 73

Russell, J. C., b.n., 139

SACK TIME, 151

Sackheim, M. B., b.n., 136

SAGAMITE, 46

SAGE HEN, 306

SAGO, 274

Sailors' talk in *Sea Language Comes
Ashore*, rev., 200

Salamander, called 'Spring-keeper,' 230

SALOP POWDER, 275

SALTZBURGER, 253

Sam Slick in Texas, The Vocabulary of:
for the DAE Supplement, E. S. Clifton,
111

SAND STURGEON, 278

SANGER, 151

SANTONE, 82

SATURATION BOMBING, 301

SAUER-KRAUT, 252

SAW-BILL, 49

SAWYER, 113

Sayer, E. S., b. n., 217

SCAH, 229

SCAHMASTEEN, 229

SCAT, 117

- SCOPE, 310
 SCHIESE, 255
 Schlauch, Margaret, b. n., 217
 SCHNEIDER, 253
 SCHRANK, 251
 Schubel, Friedrich, b.n., 139
 SCHÜTTELFÖRM, 255
 SCOGGIN, 230
 Scott, Winfield T., b.n., 140
 SCOWLYBUTT, 229
 SCRAPPLE ENGLISH, 257
 SCREENING, 227
 SCRIPCHER, 82
 SCRIPTER, 224
 Scully, Frank, b.n., 136, 217
 SCUTTLE BUTT, 224
Sea Language Comes Ashore by J. C. Colcord. Review by W. Matthews, 200
 SEALING, 275
 SECRETARY BOOKCASE, 38
 SECTION 8, 261
 'Sedge,' Pronunciation of, 306
 Seeber, E. D., b.n., 298
 Sehart, E. H., b.n., 139
 Selden, S., b.n., 296
 Sell, L. L., b.n., 296
 Semantics, b.n., 136
 Semantics: minimizing downskip, 41; news-paper interest in, 102
 SEMESTER, 254
 SEMINAR, 254
 Senn, Alfred, b.n., 136
 Service Slang of Women, b.n., 66
 Shafer, Robert, Air Force Slang, 226;
 'Basic Sediment,' 238
 Shankle, G. R., *Current Abbreviations*, Review by R. Howson, 125
 SHAPENED, 186
 SHEEPSHEAD, 277
 Sheldon, Esther K.. The Rise of the Incomplete Comparative, 161
 SHELFSTAYED, 186
 SHELL, 237
 SHELTER LEGS, 77
 Shewmake, Edwin F., How to Find [AI] in Eastern Virginia, 152
 SHINGLE STOWING, 227
 SHINNY, 38
 Shipley, Joseph T., b.n., 296
 Shipley, R. M., b.n., 217
 SHIP'S COUSIN, 116
 SHIRTING OUT, 113
 SHIT FOR THE BIRDS, 148
 SHIT LIST, 263
 SHOO, 117
 SHOP MULE, 227
 SHORTHORN, 38
 SHORTICLE, 186
 SHOVELNOSE, 278
 SHOWING OUT, 306
 SHUTTLE BOMBING, 302
 SIDE-WAY, 75
 Signs, Navy, spelling on, 234
 Siler, Henry D., b.n., 139
 Silva, H. Castillo, b.n., 296
 Simpson, R. H., b.n., 136
 Sinclair, Jasper B., b.n., 136
 SIXTY-FOUR DOLLAR QUESTION, 223
 SKÁL and SKÁL í BOTN, 229
 SKIN, 227
 SKIN A FLEA, 306
 SKIP-BOMBING, 302
 SKULL-DRAGGING, 234
 SKY ARTILLERY, 302
 SKY WINDER, 303
 SKY WIRE, 303
 SKY HOOK, 302
 SKY TRAIN, 303
 SKYBUS, 302
 SKY-CAB, 302
 SKYMAKER BOMB, 302
 SKYMASTER, 302
 SKY-PRODGER, 303
 SLACK WATER NAVIGATION, 38
 Slang
 Air Forces, 226
 Army, 261, 262
 College, 233
 French, for wines, 72
 G. I. Lingo, 147
 Mexican *pochismos*, 235
 Newspaper interest in, 104
 Underworld, 308
 Sledd, J. H., b.n., 298
 SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 71
 Slettengren, Emrik, b.n., 139
 SLUG-BUTT, 151
 SLUG-TOOT, 78
 SMART-TYPE, 21
 SMEARCASE, 251
 SMIDGEN, 157
 Smith, E. C., b.n., 136, 217
 Smith, Grace P., 'Folkstitutions,' 196; 'Library,' 307
 Smith, Nowell, b.n., 136

- Smith, R. M., b.n., 139
 Smith, Weston, b.n., 136
 SNAFU, 148, 262
 SNAP YOUR CAP, 148
 SNITS, 254
 SNOW JOB, 260
 SNOWBALLS, 151
 Snowden, F. M., Jr., b.n., 217
 SNOWMOBILE, 167
 SNUFF STREET, 156
 SOAP OPERA, 145, 222
 SOBER 'IM UP AND SEND HIM IN, 227
 SOD POODLES, 227
 Sommerfelt, Alf, b.n., 298
 SON CHIOT, 234
 Sondel, B., b.n., 296
 Sondel, Bess, b.n., 140
 Sorell, W., b.n., 296
 SORRY, 82
 S.O.S., 262
 SOTS, 254
 SOUPER SNATCHER, 308
 SPANISH BEARD, 49
 Spanish language: *Manual de entonación española*, rev., 128; 'Pochismos' in Mexico, 235; spelling of Mexicans, 208
 SPARKS, 148
 SPATULA, 50
 Speech: minimizing downskip. 40; time element in, 28; *see also* American speech, Pronunciation
 Spelling: newspaper items on, 102; on Navy signs at Treasure Island, 234; reform, letter on, by H. Morrison, 208
 Sperber, Hans, b.n., 298
 Spicewood, Texas, The Speech of, C. Klipple, 187
 Spielmann, Percy E., b.n., 136
 Spirit of Nelson, b.n., 296
 'Spitchered,' b.n., 217
 Spitzer, Leo, 'Cahoot,' 154; 'Highball,' 72; b.n., 136, 139, 298
 SPRING-KEEPER, 230
 SQUAWK SHEET, 227
 STAGING AREA, 259
 STEAM PLOW, 38
 Stephenson, Howard, b.n., 217
 Stern, Gustaf, b.n., 298
 Stetson, R. H., b.n., 220
 Stevenson, C. L., b.n., 217
 Stewart, George R., *Names on the Land*. Review by H. W. Bentley, 285; b.n., 217
 STINKARD, 50
 STIR THE DUST, 306
 STOCKBRIDGE INDIAN, 275
 STOOL PIGEON, 38
 STRATO-, 303
 STRATOCRUISER, 303
 STRATO-SUIT, 303
 Stratton, Clarence, b.n., 137, 218
 STRIP, 145
 STRIPPING, 227
 STUFFED KETTLES, 308
 STUFFER, 308
 STUKA, 229
 Sturzen-Becker, Astrid, b.n., 139
 SUGAR, 82
 Sundén, K. F., b.n., 139
 SUPERFORTRESS, SUPERFORT, 145
 SUPER-HIGHWAY, 225
 SUPERINTENDENT, 275
 SUPERMAN, 255
 SURVEYORSHIP, 275
 Susan, B. A., b.n., 137
 SWEAT OUT, 148, 261
 Sweet, J. H., b.n., 66
 SWEET TOOTHs, 177
 SWITCHTAIL, 278
 SWIVIT, 75
 TAFIA, 50
 TAIL FEATHERS, 227
 TAIL WARNING, 310
 TAKE A BRACE, 227
 TAKE THE BUGS OUT, 227
 TANK-DOZER, 225
 TANKS, 227
 TARFU, 148
 "Task Force," b.n., 218
 TASK FORCE, 225
 Taylor, A. Marjorie, comp. *The Language of World War II*. Review by J. Jones, 202; b.n., 137
 TAZURE, 276
 Teaching English to Our Allies, b.n., 66
 Teall, E. N., b.n., 218
 TEEN-AGER, 146
 TELCOM, 151
 TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT, 38
 TELL TALE, 38
 TELEPHONE, 38
 TEN-DOLLAR WARD, 223
 Texas, The Speech of Spicewood, C. Klipple, 187
 Texas Americanisms not in DAE, 111

- Texas Speech, A Yankee Comments on, C. H. Hogan, 81
 Thackeray, William M., *Vanity Fair*, use of 'wolves,' 231
 THANK-YOU-MA'AM, 156
 Thomas, R. S., b.n., 218
 Thomas Atkins, b.n., 137
 Thompson, A. W., b.n., 139
 Thompson, Dorothy, phonetic transcription, 119
 Thompson, Lawrence S., b.n., 218, 298
 Thompson, Mildred, phonetic transcription, 119
 Thoreau and George Minott, J. J. Kwiat, 78
 Thorndike, Edward L., b.n., 66, 140, 220
 Thumbtack, b.n., 218
 Thunder Over the North Atlantic, b.n., 137
 THUNDER-PUMPER, 277
 TICK OFF, 38
 TICKER, 38
 TICKER-JOINT, 308
 TIGER, 38
 Tillotson, Arthur, b.n., 140
 TIMBER TRADE, 275
 Time in Speech, Some Functions of, B. Q. Morgan, 28
Time's Vocabulary, *Time* Style, b.n., 216
 TITUS AND POPCORN, 113
 TOBACCO TRADE, 275
 TODESWAGON, 151
 TOKYO TANKS, 227
 TONKIN', 83
 TOOK OFF LIKE A SAGE HEN, 306
 TOOTH PASTE, 38
 Topics of the Times, b.n., 218
 TOPMOUNTING, 75
 TOPOPHONE, 38
 TOTE, 113
 TRADE JOURNAL, 38
 Trademarks, b.n., 218
 TRANSPONDER, 310
 TRASH, 275
 Treasure Island Spelling, G. W. Hibbitt, 234
 Tressler, J. C., b.n., 140
 Treviño, S. N., Phonetics, bibliography, 67, 218
 Trippingly on the Tongue, b.n., 66
 TROLLOPE, 38
 Troubridge, Sir St. Vincent, Minor Notes on *American Speech*, Notes on *DAE*, 211; Notes on *DAE*: I. Words of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, 265; b.n., 296
 TRUSTEE, 275
 T.S., 148, 262
 TUB, 237
 Tucker, Bob, b.n., 296
 TUG, 227
 TURKEYWICH, 167
 TURNBACK, 263
 Turnbull, W. W., b.n., 68
 TURNVEREIN, 253
 TW, 310
 TWO, 38
 TYPE PERSON, 20
 TYPE SETTER, 38
 UGLY, 211
 ULIO UNIVERSITY, 148
 UMBRELLA, 100
 Underworld terms, 308
 Unrationed Meal of Crow, F. L. Utley, 148
 UNREADY, 101
 Untermyer, Louis, b.n., 137
 U.S.M.C. Slang, b.n., 218
 U. S. O. COMMANDO, 148
 USONANS, 104
 Utley, Francis L., Unrationed Meal of Crow, 148
 Utley, J., b.n., 68
 VALUE, 280
 Van Cleave, H. J., b.n., 137
 VANDALIA, 275
 Vanderbilt, Amy, b.n., 137
 VECTOR, 310
 VENEREAL GUNNER, 148
 VERMICELLI, 275
 VERMONTER, 275
 VHF, 310
 VICE-ADMIRAL, 275
 VIC, 38
 Villarreal, Jesse J., b.n., 216
 Vincent, Jack, b.n., 296
 VIRGINIA CURRENCY, 275
 VISITING FIREMAN, 227
 V-2, 146
 WAC Words, b.n., 66
 WADGET, 212
 WAGON TRADE, 39
 Waiters' Lingo in the 1880's, 70
 Walker, Stanley, b.n., 218

- Walsh, Chad, b.n., 218
 War and the Languages, b.n., 66
 War Place-names, b.n., 137
 War words, 77, 141, 150, 202, 221, 299, 309
 War Words, b.n., 137
 WAR-WEARY, 227
 WASHINGTON MONUMENT, 39
 WATCH-STUFFER, 308
 WATER LOT, 39
 Watts, Bertha M., *Modern Grammar at Work*. Review by P. G. Perrin, 203
 Weekley, Ernest, b.n., 66
 WEINER, 254
 'Weir,' The Pronunciation of, 76
 Wellerisms, American, of the Golden Age, B. J. Whiting, 3; from *Golden Era*, J. Prescott, 304; further evidence, J. Jones, 235
 Wells, R. S., b.n., 139, 220
 Welty, Eudora, b.n., 218
Western Words: A Dictionary . . . by R. F. Adams. Review by R. I. McDavid, Jr., 288
 WET DIGGINGS, 39
 WET WEATHER SPRING, 39
 WHAY, 117
 WHEE, 118
 Wheeler, Robert L., b.n., 137
 WHIRLIGIG, 116
 White, E. B., b.n., 137, 218
 White, Frederick C., b.n., 296
 WHITE LABOR, 39
 WHITE PLAGUE, 234
 Whiting, B. J., American Wellerisms of the Golden Age, 3; 'Canoodle,' 178; 'Mossyback' and 'Carpetbagger,' 236
 Whitman, Howard, b.n., 296
 Whittier's Rhymes, K. A. McEuen, 51
 Who Created G I Joe?, b.n., 137
 WHOOPÉE, 118
 Whorf, B. L., b.n., 139, 218
 Whyte, John, b.n., 140
 Wichelns, Herbert A., ed. *Studies . . . in Honor of Alexander M. Drummond*. Review by W. S. Howell, 204
 WILD CAT, 227
 Wildman, John H., About Wolves, 231
 Willard, Rudolph, Review of *The Conflict of Homonyms in English*, 61
 Williams, Edna R., *The Conflict of Homonyms in English*. Review by R. Willard, 61
 Williamson, A. B., b.n., 220
 WILLOW RUN, 151
 Wilson, Edmund, b.n., 296
 WINDAGE, 238
 WINDBEUTEL, 252
 Wines, French slang for, 72
 Winslow, Thyra S., phonetic transcription, 119
 WIRE NAILS, 115
 Wise, C. M., b.n., 137
 Wolf Licenses, b.n., 296
 WOLFY, 39
 WOLVES, 231
 WOOD GROUND, 276
 Woolf, J. D., b.n., 66
 Word lists
 Air Forces slang, 226
 Americanisms, 34, 45, 111, 269
 Aviation terms, 299
 College slang, 233
 Flowers, names of new varieties, 307
 GI Lingo, 147
 New words, 75, 141, 222, 299
 Portmanteau words, 76
 Radar terms, 309
 Underworld terms, 308
 War words, 142, 150
 Words in War Use, b.n., 67
 Words That Made a Nation, b.n., 296
World War II, The Language of by A. M. Taylor. Review by J. Jones, 202
 Wright, C. K., b.n., 137
 Wright, Edith A., b.n., 67
 WRITING MACHINE, 39
 WROUGHT NAILS, 115
 Yankee Comments on Texas Speech, C. H. Hogan, 81
 YEAST BREAD, 39
 YELLOW COVERED, 39
 Yiddish [gi'tsendzit], 'Changed, Censored,' 71
 YIPPEE, 118
 YORK CHEAT, 39
 'You-all' Again, b.n., 137
 Zamora-Vincente, A., b.n., 220
 Zipf, G. K., b.n., 218
 Zolotow, Maurice, b.n., 67
 Zurcher, A. J., b.n., 136, 217